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* NATIONAL *
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LITERATURE AND ART

Hsien Party Committees Must Grasp Literary and Art Creation Well

by

Writing Group of CCP Meihsien District Committee, Kwangtung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 10, 1972)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Proletarian literature and art forms a part of the proletarian revolutionary cause as a whole." The Party committees and Party nucleus groups of the various hsien of our Meihsien Administrative District conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teachings concerning literature and art, learn the positive and negative experience and lessons from the fact of the use of proletarian literature and art by the proletariat in the service of proletarian politics and the use of revisionist literature and art by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for the purpose of restoring capitalism, put literary and art work on their own agenda, and pay attention to using literature and art to serve the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship as well as socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Implement Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line for Literature and Art, Guide Literary and Art Creation Along the Correct Orientation

In grasping literary and art creation, the hsien Party committees should first of all and primarily grasp the orientation for literature and art. They should make it a fundamental task to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

Chairman Mao points out: "The question of 'For whom?' is a fundamental question and one of principle." To grasp the orientation, the first thing to do is to guide literary and art workers to settle the fundamental question of for whom should they create, and it is necessary to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art and resolutely repel interferences from the Right and "Left."

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the literary and art front and spread all kinds of fallacies in an effort to make creative literature and art serve their sinister scheme of subversion of the proletarian dictatorship and restoration of capitalism. Their pernicious influence has an evil effect on socialist creative literature and art.

Influenced by the revisionist line for literature and art of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some writers, whose consciousness of class struggle and line struggle is not high and whose world outlook has not been well remolded, have not successfully settled the question of "For whom?" The Party organization must guide them in conscientiously remolding their world outlook in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, overcoming all erroneous ideas, shifting their stand to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers, and establishing the idea of creating for the workers, peasants and soldiers and for the revolution.

Through calling meetings on creative literature and art, holding creative study classes, etc., the Party committees of P'ingyuan, Hsingning, Meihsien and others organize writers to read the books of Marx and Engels and the writings of Chairman Mao earnestly, study the history of line struggle within the Party, unfold revolutionary mass criticism, and carry out education in ideology and political line. This is to enable all to realize that the basic line for the historical period of socialism of our country as laid down by Chairman Mao is the beacon light that illuminates the way for all work, including literary and art creation.

Through study and criticism, writers have increased their awareness of class struggle, line struggle, and continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Meanwhile, they are organized to reflect in their works the revolutionary struggles of the past fifty years, particularly the revolutionary struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and portray worker-peasant-soldier heroes who ride the crest of the waves of class struggle.

Members of the Party committees of these hsien also take pains to help writers throw themselves into the fiery struggles of the three major revolutionary movements indefinitely, unconditionally and wholeheartedly in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, without separating themselves from their usual bases of livelihood, from labor or from the masses. The hsien Party committees also help professional literary and art workers to go deep among the worker-peasant masses to receive re-education and remold their world outlook. In this way the writers will raise their awareness

of line struggle and moreover maintain fairly broad and deep contact with the worker-peasant masses. They will be able, in their long-term and deep participation in the practice of the fiery struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers and in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, to observe, analyze, and study the advanced characters and advanced thought of the masses, and strive to portray the heroic images of the proletariat.

Implement the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals, Organizationally Insure Literary and Art Creation

To make socialist creative literature and art flourish, it is necessary to establish in the hsien a force of creative literature and art that is dedicated to the service of proletarian politics. This force should combine the new and the old, the amateurs and professionals, with the amateurs as the mainstay. A crucial link in the establishment of this force will be total implementation of the Party's policy of unity, education, and remolding of intellectuals. This is the experience of some of the hsien of Meihsien Administrative District in grasping literary and art creation in the past few years.

Workers, peasants and soldiers form the main strength of literary and art creation. The Party committees of P'ingyuan, Hsingning, and Meihsien place the focal point of the building of a force of creative literature and art in worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers, i.e., at the basic level. Most of the various systems, communes and production brigades of Hsingning and Meihsien have formed amateur creative groups. While reinforcing the building of contingents of amateur writers, the Party committees of these hsien also ceaselessly reinforce the ranks of professional writers and pay attention to coordinating spare-time and professional literary and art creation. During recent years P'ingyuan hsien has successively held study classes, each lasting about three months, for both new and veteran writers and artists as well as amateurs and professionals, which have fostered writers and artists and enabled them to produce excellent works.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "All intellectuals, so long as they have produced marked results in their work of serving the people, should receive respect and should be regarded as valuable assets of the state and society," the Party committees of Hsingning, Meihsien, and P'ingyuan earnestly carry out the work of uniting with, educating, and remolding existing amateur and professional writers and artists. The committees are firmly convinced that the overwhelming majority of the existing writers and artists are willing to make progress and serve socialism. The committees are also firmly convinced that the Party and the proletariat are able to unite, educate, and remold them successfully, that they should be encouraged to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, receive re-education from them, remold their world outlook, and create boldly, and that starting from the desire for unity and beginning with education, they should be remolded and united while being employed.

As to those writers who have produced bad or even evil works but who are not evil persons themselves, the committees decide that concrete analysis should be made of them historically and in all aspects, and they should then be given help and education.

On the basis of conducting investigation and study on existing writers and artists, these hsien Party committees, combining general appeals with individual mobilization, organize the work of mobilization. The responsible comrade of the Hsingning hsien Party committee has held heart-to-heart talks with these writers and artists and helped them study Chairman Mao's works, criticize the black line of literature and art, and learn their lesson. He also encouraged them to throw themselves into the three major revolutionary movements, remold their own world outlook in the struggle, and continue to create for the revolution. Most of the veteran writers and artists of these hsien are now taking up their pen to create for the revolution.

Because they failed to deal with existing writers and artists from the one-dividing-into-two viewpoint, the leaderships of some hsien wanted to "perfectly purify" their literary and art ranks. The result, however, was that they not only failed to activate all active factors, but also directly hampered the consolidation and growth of existing literary and art forces. They were distressed at one time by the dearth of creative forces, but as soon as they changed their mistaken view and acted in accordance with the Party's policy, they found that creative literary and art forces had been there all the time.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "A correct policy toward intellectuals is one of the important conditions of victory for the revolution." That is true as facts in various hsien show. Where literary and art creation is active, there the policy toward intellectuals is always well implemented. Where literary and art is developed poorly, there the policy toward intellectuals is mostly carried out poorly.

Effectively Improve the Leadership Style of Hsien Party Committees, Grasp Literary and Art Creation By Correct Means

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "We must not only put forward tasks, but also solve the problem of method of fulfilling these tasks." The correctness or incorrectness of the method employed and the high or low standard of the art of leadership exercised by the hsien Party committees in their grasping of literary and art creation will lead to vastly different results.

Pay high regard to and closely grasp literary and art work.

The Party committees of P'ingyuan, Hsingning, and Meihsien regularly discuss problems of literary and art creation and important works of literature and art. Sometimes, after watching a theatrical performance, they would organize discussions by the leadership cadres. Sometimes they would arrange for commune secretaries--who have come to attend meetings--to see

stage productions, view pictures, and comment on literary and art works, so as to interest them in the work. Some leadership comrades even discuss and revise works together with their authors.

To grasp the work, it is necessary to grasp it closely. "Not grasping work closely amounts to not grasping it at all." By closely grasping leadership over literary and art creation, the hsien Party committees are encouraging and supporting authors with practical action to create boldly. They may then master the law of literary and art creation and gradually gain a bigger voice in practice in literary and art creation and avoid bureaucratism and blind direction.

The experience of these hsien shows that although the hsien Party committees are very busy and overloaded with work, they may still find time for grasping literary and art creation. In literary and art work, literary and art creation is the key link. By grasping literary and art creation, it will be possible to set in motion the other links of literary and art work.

The masses must be widely roused.

Like other kinds of work, literary and art creation can be carried on successfully only by following the mass line. If attention is paid only to the creative work of a few professionals, or if only a few amateurs are relied upon for literary and art creation, then literary and art creation will be a lackadaisical affair.

P'ingyuan hsien is a small mountain hsien with a population of only some one hundred thousand and only one professional writer in the past. But thanks to extensive rousing of the masses, literary and art creation activities are very lively there.

By adopting various means, such as calling creative literary and art meetings, making reports on the spirit of upper level literary and art meetings at various relevant meetings of the hsien, and holding classes in creative literature and art, the Party committee of Meihsien and Hsingning extensively rouse the masses. The number of literary and art works is increasing steadily. There is not only a large number of short works, but good buds of major works--stage plays, full-length novels, and works of art--have also appeared.

This shows that the masses potentially have great activism for literary and art creation, and that as soon as this is correctly organized and led, there will be an upsurge of mass literary and art creation.

It is necessary to promote "the hall of many voices" and oppose "the hall of one voice."

Leadership comrades of the hsien Party committees in dealing with literary and art works are inclined to discuss them with the authors and the masses and listen extensively to their views, never lightly approving or disapproving of a work. So long as the work in question is revolutionary

in content and healthy in form, its author will be encouraged to improve on it continuously and then let it be examined by the masses in social practice. At the same time, attention is paid to developing correct literary and art criticism.

On one occasion the Party committee of Hsingning hsien organized leadership comrades of the hsien and the communes for an examination of some theatrical works. One of the works examined was a short play in which a turncoat character was portrayed quite prominently. The comrades were highly critical of it, some saying that it was a resurgence of the literary and art black line, and others condemned it as a poisonous weed.

Having correctly analyzed the work in question and the views of the masses on it, the responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee approved the principal orientation of the play. Meanwhile, he told the masses on the one hand that a play could not be perfect when first produced but could be gradually revised and improved upon, and that what was bad could be changed, and on the other hand taught the author to act correctly on the views of the masses, never to be afraid of failure, but earnestly sum up the experience and the lessons learned, and resolutely improve his work. Such a democratic method is an important condition for developing creative literature and art.

With the excellent revolutionary situation both at home and in the international sphere, the spring of our socialist literature and art, in which a hundred flowers will bloom, is near at hand. Let us rally more closely than ever around the Party center headed by Chairman Mao, forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, and create more and better fresh flowers of literature and art in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art."

* * *

Create More Comics for Workers, Peasants and Soldiers and for Young People and Children

by

Yü P'u (蔚普)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 10, 1972)

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art, publishing houses in many provinces and municipalities, including Peking and Shanghai, have recently reprinted and newly published a number of books of serial pictures (comics) which are enthusiastically welcomed by worker-peasant-soldier masses and by millions of young people and children. These books reflect from many different sides the life of revolutionary struggle of our great era and present the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The creation and publication of these plays an active role in the in-depth propaganda of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought and in the carrying out of internationalist education and education in revolutionary traditions among the masses. The publication of these picture books also reflects a great change that has taken place in the production and publication of such works in our country since the great proletarian cultural revolution. It also shows the new level attained by the creation of serial pictures in our country.

Generally speaking, these works show the following features:

(1) Most of these serial pictures are closely coordinated with the three major revolutionary movements, sing the praise of our socialist revolution and socialist construction, and extol heroic and model characters.

For example, there are "'One-Two-Five' Song of Praise," "Yülung Dam," and "Temper the Red Heart in the Wide World" which reflect the actual life of struggle of socialist construction; "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" and "Story of the Red Lantern" which are based on the revolutionary model plays; "Tunnel Warfare" and "Fighting North and South" which are based on films of the same name; and works that depict the advanced characters and heroic deeds of Huang Chi-kuang, Liu Hu-lan, Chiao Yü-lu, Wang Kuo-fu, Yang Shui-ts'ai, Shen Hsiu-ch'iung and others. All these show a clear political viewpoint and the thoughts and feelings of the proletariat. They play a fighting role of "Uniting and educating the people, hitting at the enemy and annihilating him."

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang, and their gang of counter-revolutionary revisionists at one time vigorously advertised the "entertaining" and "instructional" character of serial-picture books and let the serial-picture positions be flooded with large amounts of feudal, capitalist, revisionist black trash to poison the broad masses of young people and children, and to make it serve their attempt at restoration of capitalism. The publication of these new serial pictures is yet another powerful criticism against them.

(2) The serial pictures have generally attained a certain artistic level.

"Our demand is unity between politics and art, unity between content and form, unity between revolutionary political content and the most perfect possible artistic form." In compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions, the authors of these serial pictures have taken an earnest attitude toward their work. On the basis of the requirement of their content and through the special mode of expression that combines descriptive captions with artistic images, these serial-picture books present in a prominent way the image of heroic characters. In accordance with the principle which places emphasis on making the works popular and subservient to the interests of workers, peasants and soldiers, the artistic forms adopted are rich and varied, lively and clean.

For example, Chinese ink is appropriately used for "Story of the Red Lantern," "One Silver Dollar" has the characteristic of wood-engraving, "Little Anti-Japanese Hero" is drawn in color with accompanying text in verse, etc. In conveying the idea of the contents and portraying the feelings of the characters, these modes of expression are quite new.

(3) Another feature of these serial-picture books is the appearance of large numbers of worker-peasant-soldier amateur authors, the cooperation between professionals and worker-peasant-soldier amateurs, and penetration by professionals into the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Most of the works by worker-peasant-soldier amateurs have powerful class feeling and an atmosphere of true life. Artistically the works are fresh and lively, and the authors create boldly.

Take for example "One Silver Dollar," which is a good work produced by several PLA fighters. Through the story of a blood-stained silver dollar, the authors powerfully condemn the bloody rule and cruel exploitation of the working people by the Kuomintang, landlords, and the bourgeoisie in the evil old society.

Intensifying the work of creation and publication of serial pictures is a highly serious, important fighting task. It is an important flank of the literary and art position occupied by the proletariat. The class enemy is trying to poison young people and children with bad books and bad pictures and by all other conceivable means, in an effort to wean the next generation away from us. There are many such grim instances. The evil effects on serial-picture production wrought by the Rightist and "Leftist" things pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type still remain to be criticized in depth and their pernicious influence to be eradicated. The broad masses of amateur and professional authors shoulder a formidable and glorious task in this respect.

We hope that serial pictures will continue to improve in their ideological content and artistic quality, that they will increase in quantity

steadily, and that their subject matter and variety will gradually grow. There are certain problems which still exist in creation and publication, such as the intensification of tutoring and fostering of amateur authors and guidance to professional authors to make them resolutely go deep into the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, strive to remold their world outlook, and ceaselessly elevate their creative ideological level and ability of artistic expression. There is also the problem of the writing of scripts for serial pictures falling far behind the needs for them, adaptations outnumbering original works, the need of increasing the subject matter for creative work so that the works may be even more typical in character, etc. All these problems have to be solved gradually through practice.

We firmly believe that, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, revolutionary serial-picture works will assuredly march forward in the wake of victory and in the direction of serving workers, peasants and soldiers, and create and publish even more and better serial-picture works for the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and for the millions upon millions of young people and children.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Mobilize All Positive Factors To Push Educational Revolution Successfully Forward

- Party committee of Tsinghua University leads teachers and students and workers in serious implementation of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 8, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, April 7, 1972) The Party committee of Tsinghua University leads the teachers, students and workers of the whole university in serious implementation of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress. The aim is to unite all forces that can be united and arouse all positive factors as a spur to the triumphant development of the proletarian educational revolution in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao.

The Party committee of Tsinghua University was established after the convening of the 9th Party National Congress. For several years, the Party committee of the university has organized teachers and students and workers of the whole university in assiduously studying books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and studying the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress. Practice of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign was closely linked with a serious summing-up of historical experience. All were enabled to raise continuously their consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line.

Through summing up the university's experience in the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, it is realized with increasing clarity that whether to trust and rely on the broad masses of cadres and people is an important question of principle showing a distinction between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line. To carry out on a solid basis Chairman Mao's directive, "Unite to win still greater victories," we must foster the idea of trusting and relying on over 95 percent of the cadres and over 95 percent of the masses.

The Party committee of the university made a serious analysis of the university's conditions. It is held that the educational field is relatively seriously affected by the remnant pernicious influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and marked by a relatively complicated class struggle, but that the overwhelming majority of faculty members and workers are willing and able to follow the revolutionary road indicated by Chairman Mao.

For the past few years, the Party committee of Tsinghua University has resolutely carried out the line of the 9th Party National Congress and the Party's various policies, resolutely united the great majority of cadres and people and mobilized the positive factors in all fields. In compliance with

Chairman Mao's teachings, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones; cure the sickness to save the patient" and "Not only get clarified ideologically but also unite the comrades," leading members of the committee fervently educate and help those cadres who have erred. These are enabled to raise continuously their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution, and are put to the fullest use and aroused to the full in their role in the educational revolution. The great majority of existing cadres above the middle level in the university take up leadership work separately at various levels. Of the deputy secretaries of the former Party committee of the university, now three act as deputy secretaries of the Party committee of the university, and one as a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the university and vice chairman of the university's revolutionary committee. Of the 16 secretaries of the former Party general branch, 14 have taken up leadership work at the university and department levels. After being assigned to leadership work, these cadres joined other comrades in learning from each other and working energetically.

For the broad masses of intellectuals, the university Party committee resolutely carry out the Party's policy on unity, education and transformation. On the one hand, the Party committee organizes them to head for factories and rural areas to get involved in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and transform their world outlook assiduously. On the other, it makes bold use of them. The overwhelming majority of teachers are assigned to teaching and scientific research posts. A number of teachers with relatively rich teaching experience are committed to teaching and scientific research work. From department to department, the university Party committee looks into conditions about employment of cadres and teachers who are enabled to give play to their special skills for the proletarian educational cause.

To further arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students, the Party committee constantly checks and studies the students' ideological state and study conditions and puts forward measures for improving teaching and ideological-political work in an effort to give them overall development in the moral, intellectual and physical fields.

With the deepening of the educational revolution, there continuously arise new contradictions needing to be solved. The university Party committee has made a concrete analysis of these contradictions. It was found that since the remnant pernicious influence of revisionism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in the cultural-education field was not yet eliminated, old bourgeois habits and influences always asserted themselves in various forms. Meanwhile, as some cadres and teachers could not at once distinguish between right and wrong in regard to certain problems in the process of the development of the educational revolution, they often showed hesitation and indecisiveness so that contradictions were not solved in time.

To solve correctly the problems encountered on the road of advance and further arouse the activism of the broad masses of cadres and people, the university Party committee has organized the broad masses of teachers and students to associate reality with serious reading and study, unfold penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and make a concrete analysis of problems one by one from the high plane of line struggle. Everyone is led to distinguish between the correct line and the wrong line. Through study and revolutionary mass criticism, a clear line of distinction is gradually drawn between the strengthening of the teaching of necessary fundamental theories and the separation of theory from practice; between assiduous study and scientific experiment for the revolution and the bourgeois fame-and-money idea of "struggling for one's self"; between making strict demands on the students and conducting examinations to determine their achievement on the one hand and following the revisionist line of "control, strangling and suppression" and putting examination marks in command on the other; between holding different classes according to the actual standards of students and "education for the genius"; and so on.

The university Party committee also arouses the masses to take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' fallacy about setting politics in opposition to vocational affairs. It is unanimously realized that Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers advocated as suddenly "vocational affairs in command" and "technique first" as "politics may take precedence over everything else" and switched as suddenly to the Right as to the "Left" and that the different disguises they assumed were all designed to oppose the commanding role of proletarian politics in a vain attempt to stage a capitalist comeback. Only by doggedly placing proletarian politics in command and promoting both "redness and expertness" can we meet the demands of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through such concrete and lively line education, everyone makes a clear distinction between right and wrong and raises his enthusiasm still higher. In the midst of the pedagogical reform, the cadres do ideological and political work in a penetrating way. The students do serious research and study assiduously for the revolution. The teachers energetically teach for the revolution in an effort to improve the quality of teaching.

Meanwhile, the university organizes teachers, students and workers to unfold investigation-study and scientific-experiment activities. Since last year, apart from fulfilling its teaching plans, the university has newly edited over 400 kinds of tentative teaching material and achieved initial results with 21 scientific research assignments. University-run factories have also turned out over 30 different products.

In the firm implementation of the Party's policies, the Party committee of the Tsinghua University pays great attention to mobilizing the positive factors among the teachers and workers and encouraging them to "remain loyal to the Party's educational enterprise" and forge ahead unswervingly along the road charted by Chairman Mao. The university Party

committee holds that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line is leaving an increasingly deep imprint on people's minds and that Party organizations should take note of the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of intellectuals undergoing profound changes under the new situation and attach importance to every little bit of progress scored by them and encourage them to make continuous progress.

After joining a new teaching material editing and writing group, an old professor of the industrial automation department joined the young teachers in going deep into the midst of factories to humbly receive re-education from the working class, make serious investigations and studies and sum up the inventions and creations of the worker masses. On this basis, he criticized the idealist and metaphysical viewpoints marking the teaching materials edited and written by him in the past. He joined other comrades in editing and writing new teaching material which combined theory with practice and was reflective of advanced technical achievements and helpful toward self-study for its introducing the profound through the easy. Such teaching material was hailed by the worker-peasant-soldier students.

The Party general branch of the industrial automation department and the leadership of the university affirmed and popularized in time the experience of this old professor and invited him to talk on his experience in solving the problem of "writing for whom" and "how to write books." Other teachers received education and inspiration therefrom. For several years, the Party organizations at various levels of this university always affirmed every bit of progress score and cited every little achievement obtained, and commended a number of advanced typical examples in the whole university. They shared such common features as conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, humbly learning from the worker-peasant soldier masses, consciously transforming the world outlook, actively improving teaching content and teaching methods and fervently serving worker-peasant-soldier students. Under the inspiration of these advanced typical examples, the teachers feel that they have a clearer direction in the exertion of efforts and a more concrete goal in their struggle. Their enthusiasm for the educational revolution rose increasingly.

In practice, the Party committee of Tsinghua University comes to understand that the proletarian educational revolution is a tremendously arduous task which calls for arousing the masses to the full and respecting their revolutionary inventive spirit. To this end, they in the performance of routine work make a point of leading the broad masses of teachers, students and workers to freely air opinions on various problems in the educational revolution, so that different views were subjected to a full discussion and comparison. The aim is to achieve a correct idea of Mao Tse-tung's thought and overcome the erroneous viewpoint. Regarding some problems,when there is a lack of unified understanding, they would adopt a prudent attitude and refrain from making a hasty conclusion. Instead everyone is encouraged to unify thinking through practice.

In improving fundamental theoretical lessons, Tsinghua University criticizes the previous erroneous idea of putting theory first and separating it from practice. Meanwhile, the tendency toward neglect of necessary fundamental theoretical lessons is fought. Teachers hold that fundamental theoretical lessons must be linked with practice and one's profession and that necessary and relatively systematic fundamental theoretical knowledge must be imparted to the students by easy stages. As to how to achieve this end, everyone still lacks experience and different opinions exist among the teachers. The Party committee of the university seriously listens to different schools of thought and encourages everyone to make experiments and comparisons in practice. Emphasis is laid on combining revolutionary spirit with a scientific attitude. Through experiment, relatively complete knowledge is gradually gained.

The Party committee of Tsinghua University comes to understand that in the proletarian educational revolution, a lot of work remains to be done and some gaps to be filled. The Party committee of the university aroused the teachers, students and workers on many occasions to expose, analyze and solve contradictions. Recently, they further led everyone in a serious summing-up of experience in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Existing problems and gaps were brought to light. It is determined to further arouse positive factors in all fields and win a new victory in the educational revolution along the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Actively Develop Scientific Research, Insist on Serving the Proletariat

- Better results obtained in scientific research work by Hopei Engineering College in support of industrial and agricultural production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 9, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, April 8, 1972) In the course of setting up a system of teaching based on the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and productive labor, the revolutionary committee of Hopei Engineering College, by leading the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students in actively developing scientific research work, has obtained rather impressive results. In the past three years, they have with the assistance of fraternal units as well as the workers, peasants, soldiers and the masses, already successfully brought forth some 54 items of technical innovations and technology, of which some are of a rather high standard, and that has stimulated the development of teaching work and given support to industrial and agricultural production.

In the course of developing scientific research work, the revolutionary committee of this school has organized the teachers and students to read conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and in conjunction with the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of scientific research in the school, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, drawn a line of distinction between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, and so made it clear that scientific research work should be in the service of proletarian politics and in the service of industrial and agricultural production and construction.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The revolutionary committee of Hopei Engineering College pays attention to maintaining the mass line in scientific research work, boldly mobilizes the masses and carries out mass activities in a big way. While the teachers and students of this school were engaged in their principal study of such subjects as controllable silicon, fluidic technique and single crystal furnace, some of the leading comrades were uncertain whether or not they could complete their assignment on schedule because of the shortage of time and lack of data. At that time, they mobilized the teachers and students to express their views and give ideas, and by relying on the united strength and wisdom of the masses and by carrying out and making improvements at the same time, overcame numerous difficulties, and finally in less than three months successfully experimented with and trial manufactured in succession a liquid-pressure fluidic technique controlled semi-automatic lathe with multiple cutters and a liquid-transmission gear-driven single crystal furnace.

In order to mobilize further the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of teachers and students, the revolutionary committee of the school has on some technical problems in the sphere of scientific research, maintained the concept of practice first, and unless after repeated study and discussions with the masses, they would not lightly come to a conclusion. The single crystal furnace scientific research team, in solving the difficult problem of liquid-pressure gear-driven low velocity crawling, again discovered contradictions in crawling velocity instability. Some of the comrades of the team advanced two different plans. The majority of the people suggested the adoption of a kind of "velocity feedback" installation which could automatically compensate for velocity change and bring about stability. A small number of comrades were of the opinion that there was no need for such an installation for the velocity could be stabilized by itself, and the addition of the installation could only make the construction more complicated. Faced with these two plans, the leading members did not lightly come to a conclusion, but decided to carry them out at the same time to check which plan was the better one. Later, the comrades who agreed to the latter plan manufactured a type of rotary regulating valve which quickly solved the problem of instability of the crawling velocity.

In scientific research work, the revolutionary committee of the school has also maintained two three-in-one combinations. They are the three-in-one combination of teaching, productive labor and scientific research, and the three-in-one combination of the school, the factory and the scientific research unit. Based on the three-in-one combination of teaching, productive labor and scientific research, they have while making all-round arrangements for the school to carry on the construction of factory also strengthened the improvement and construction of laboratory at the same time.

The factory and the laboratory run by the school are also maintaining close ties with society and this plays a useful role in training the ability of the students in analyzing and solving problems. In the course of maintaining the three-in-one combination of the school, the factory and the research unit, they have actively guided the teachers and students to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and to develop scientific experiment activities together with them. In that way the fruits of scientific research at the school could on the one hand be quickly popularized in social production and serve socialist construction directly, and on the other hand new technologies and inventions in production could also be drawn in to enrich the content of teaching and raise the level of teaching and scientific research work.

Under the support of fraternal units, the teachers and students of this school have manufactored a liquid-pressure single crystal furnace and produced single cell silicon to meet specification standards. On this basis, the electronic department has set up a special course on transistor materials and has written new teaching materials. The electrical department, the chemical engineering department and the agricultural machine department of this school, by adding new courses or writing new teaching materials on the basis of scientific research, have severally stimulated the development of teaching work.

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AFFORESTATION

North China Launches Upsurge in Spring Tree Planting and Afforestation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 9, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, April 8, 1972) Now is the best season for spring afforestation in North China, and cities and rural areas everywhere in great numbers are launching an upsurge for mass tree planting and afforestation. According to incomplete statistics from eight provinces and municipality of Hopei, Honan, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Liaoning and Peking, already more than 3,230,000 mow of land has been afforested by the latter part of March, more than 260,000,000 trees have been planted by the "four sides" and more than 530,000 mow of seedlings have been grown which represents a greater increase than that of the corresponding period last year.

During last winter and this spring, there has been a great deal of snow and rain in the northern part of China, soil moisture is good and that has created a favorable condition for tree planting and afforestation. Party organizations and revolutionary committees in various localities, on the basis of carrying out a penetrating education in ideology and political line, have realistically strengthened leadership over afforestation work. In such provinces, municipal and autonomous regions as Honan, Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Kansu, Shensi, Peking, Ninghsia, Heilungkiang and Inner Mongolia, notices on tree planting and afforestation work were published in succession, study meetings were convened and tree planting and afforestation work was allocated. The various localities are extensively propagating Chairman Mao's relevant directives on the development of forestry, exchanging experience in forestry and conscientiously implementing the Party's policies on forestry, and because the knowledge of the importance of forestry production among the broad masses of cadres and commune members has been raised, spring tree planting and afforestation activities for the year has been able to begin earlier, faster and better than in any previous year.

By the latter part of March, Kansu Province has already completed afforestation on more than 167,000 mow of land and more than 18,559,000 trees have been planted by the "four sides," which are severally some two and six times more than the corresponding figures last year. Hopei Province has already completed more than 442,000 mow of afforestation and planted 258,000,000 trees by the "four sides" which severally showed a growth of 6.5 percent and more than double those of the corresponding period last year.

For the past several years, the development of tree planting and afforestation in the suburbs of Peking has been very rapid. This spring, the CCP Peking Municipal Committee has held a conference, summed up experience seriously and fully mobilized as well as organized the commune members and people. This year, more seedlings are being nursed, more trees are being planted and the management is also better.

In the tree planting and afforestation activities this spring, many provinces and municipalities have paid attention, in conjunction with local reality and in a manner suited to local conditions, to drawing up plans for the development of forestry. On the plain, they have vigorously grasped the planting of trees by the "four sides," and in the hills and mountainous districts, tree planting and afforestation are being carried out in conjunction with water conservation and soil control. In saline and alkali districts swept by wind and sand, tree belts are being built to guard against the wind and the sand. Various localities are regarding tree planting as an important thing to grasp in transforming the physiognomy of nature, reducing natural calamities and safeguarding high and stable yield in agriculture. Various hsien of districts in such places as K'aifeng, Hsiangch'iu, Chouk'ou, Hsinhsiang and Chumatien in the eastern and northern parts of Honan and in the plain north of the Huai River, have all taken Yenling hsien in Honan Province, an advanced tree-planting and afforestation unit in the whole of China, as an example on how to make full use of the unused land by the sides of villages, houses, rivers and roads to plant trees. Already this spring, more than 240,000,000 trees have been planted.

In K'anglo hsien of Kansu Province, on the loess covered highlands of Kansu, attention has been paid to carrying out tree planting and afforestation in conjunction with water conservation and soil control. By the banks of the Yellow River, the P'inglu hsien in Shansi has this spring mobilized more than 10,000 people from seven communes along the length of the river to plant more than 100 li of trees to protect the banks, and some 500,000 trees have been planted. The Weikusha tree farm in the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region has built a tree belt on the southeastern perimeter of the Tengri Desert to guard against the wind and sand, which effectively protected 60,000 mow of farmland from the onslaught of wind and sand and insured the free and unhindered passage of the Paotow-Lanchow railway line. Since last year, they have diverted the water of the Yellow River to the desert to create further conditions for the development of forestry.

During the spring afforestation, various provinces, municipal and autonomous regions in the north have conscientiously implemented such relevant policies as "Trees planted by the commune should belong to the commune, trees planted by the production brigade should belong to the production brigade, and trees planted by commune members in front and back of their houses should belong to the commune members" at the present stage of the people's commune so as to mobilize the activism of the cadres and the commune members for tree planting and afforestation.

This spring, Hengshui district in Hopei Province, in conjunction with spring planting and production, has organized a large number of cadres and sent them deep into the 2,177 production brigades to propagate the Party's policies for forestry and inspect the condition of their implementation, resolved questions on ownership of trees planted by the "four sides" in this district, and enabled a great speeding up of the planting of trees by the "four sides".

Wuch'u hsien in Shensi is an advanced tree planting and afforestation unit in the whole country. In the tree planting and afforestation activities, one commune and production brigade after another has implemented the Party's policies for forestry, dealt with in a fitting manner the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, and enabled tree planting and afforestation in the whole hsien to develop in a flourishing manner.

This year, the various provinces, municipal and autonomous regions in the north have conscientiously summed up the experience of tree planting and afforestation of the past to strengthen the management of trees. Many of the communes and production brigades have adopted the method of integrating mass assault type afforestation with regular year-long tree protection, which more effectively improves the survival rate of trees, and they successfully manage every plot when it is planted so that it will grow into a forest of trees. In the tree planting and afforestation various localities have at the same time also grasped hold of the excellent opportunity in the spring time to develop vigorous activities for the growing of seedlings and to lay down solidly a material basis for tree planting and afforestation in the future.

At present, in such provinces and regions as Heilungkiang, Kirin, Tsinghai, Inner Mongolia and Ninghsia, where the season arrives a bit later, on the basis of fully doing preparation work well, mass spring planting and afforestation activities are currently being launched.

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TIMBER

Northeast China Provinces Increase Timber Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1972)

china's major timber producers, the heilungkiang and kirin provinces in the northeast, fulfilled the first-quarter state plan ahead of schedule.

heilungkiang topped the state target by seven per cent, 17 per cent more than the output of corresponding last year period. kirin was four days ahead of plan, exceeding last year's output by 5.5 per cent.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the forest areas have strengthened leadership over production. since last winter the heilungkiang provincial party committee has been paying attention to summing up and popularizing the advanced experience of some forestry bureaus. their main experience consists in developing forestry with greater, faster, better and more economical results by grasping the laws of production and working out over-all plans. this has given an impetus to timber production in other places of the province. the efficiency of logging and clearing by machines has steadily risen.

leading members in kirin province's forest area often go to the grassroots units and carry out education in ideology and political line among the workers to heighten their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and improve management. leading members of the holung forestry bureau party committee worked alongside the lumbermen and together they solved the problem of streamlining lumbering, transport and depositing. the bureau fulfilled the first-quarter state plan 15 days ahead of time.

AGRICULTURE

North China Hsien Increases Grain Output by Improving Farming Methods

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Apr. 10, 1972)

breaking with conservative ideas and improving farming methods, a north china county has trebled its grain output per capita compared with 1966.

following chairman mao's teaching "the most fundamental method of work which all communists must firmly bear in mind is to determine our working policies according to actual conditions", wuchuan county in the inner mongolian autonomous region has worked in accordance with local conditions since the great proletarian cultural revolution. taking into account the fact that a small population farmed

a big acreage of land while the level of mechanization was not high, the county party leadership encouraged the people to concentrate on raising the per hectare yield on part of the land by building irrigation works and improving farming methods while giving adequate attention to obtaining a normal yield from the rest of the land. this pushed production forward.

wuchuan county, situated at the northern foot of taching mountain, has a cold climate with a frost-free period of only 110 days and is subject to sandstorms. it works 110,000 hectares of farmland, averaging two hectares for each able-bodied peasant. in the past, the peasants counted on obtaining a big output by farming large tracts of land casually. as a result, production level remained low.

this situation has gradually changed thanks to efforts to end this old practice in farming.

a good example is shuangyucheng production brigade which has 2,000 hectares of farmland. while cultivating all its land well, the brigade organized part of its manpower to build capital construction projects so as to enlarge its high-yield land. in the past few years, it sank 15 wells and built irrigation ditches. it practised deep-ploughing. all this has given it 366 hectares of high-yield land, averaging one-seventh of a hectare per capita. both per unit yield and total output have steadily increased. total grain output in 1971 was more than twice the 1966 figure.

many other brigades have done likewise. in 1970 and 1971, the county enlarged the irrigated area by 2,260 hectares by completing 3,000 irrigation works. it also built a considerable amount of land which give high yields.

FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

Collective Strength Ends Drought in East China Hsien

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 10, 1972)

the collective strength of people's communes has helped end the age-old menace of drought in lunghai county in east china's fukien province.

after the example of the national agricultural pace-setter tachai brigade, the people of lunghai have relied on their own efforts to undertake large-scale irrigation works and brought the county's grain yield above ten tons per hectare.

they have thrown a 650-metre-long sluice-bridge with 99 gates across one of the three tributaries of the chiulung river, at the confluence of which lies lunghai county. this raises the water level, making it possible to irrigate 12,000 hectares of cropland in ten communes through 42 kilometres of trunk canals.

this irrigation project across the west river has guaranteed high, stable yields on the farmland that suffered from constant crop failures because of drought. grain yield in the county averaged 9.9 tons per hectare in 1970 and 10.5 tons last year for an all-time high.

the project was started in october 1969 by an army of 100,000 peasant-builders under the leadership of the newly established county revolutionary committee. it was completed the following year.

lunghai is located near the estuary of the chiulung river where the water level is low. peasants there constantly suffered from droughts before liberation because they lacked means to lift the river water for irrigation. after liberation they relied on the collective strength to dam up the river with sand to water the fields. but torrents in the high water season washed away the dam and the peasants had to throw up a new dam the next season. the problem of drought threat remained unsolved until the construction of the big, solid sluice-bridge.

the builders displayed the communist spirit of placing the interests of the collective and of others before their own. that was the case with the members of the yuchen brigade on a small island below the sluicegates. when completed the sluicegates would cut off the brigade's water supply for irrigation. but the 50 cadres and members from the brigade were the first to jump into the cold, swift current that winter to put sand-bags in place at the bottom of the sluicegates when the project was nearing completion. their noble spirit moved the people of other communes and brigades. with state assistance, these communes and brigades helped the yuchen brigade build a 380-metre-long siphon over the sluicegates to irrigate its fields on the island.

irrigation has also enabled the communes to diversify their economic undertakings. the lokeng brigade, an advanced unit in agriculture in the county, began planting sugarcanes in 1970. led by the brigade party branch, the peasants reclaimed wasteland on nine hills, built pumping stations and applied large quantities of manure and compost to the fields. that year they harvested 550 tons of cane from some 14 hectares of land. the following year they extended the acreage to 36 hectares and brought in 1,250 tons of sugar cane.

the county last year produced 130,000 tons of sugar cane, more than double the 1969 figure and eight times that of 1949. the county has become one of fukien's major sugar cane producers.

orchards have thrived thanks to the irrigation facilities. as an important fruit producer in the province, lunghai harvested 14,500 tons of fruit last year, way above the pre-liberation output.

DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAIN REGION

East China Mountain Region Transformed

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 9, 1972)

peasants of five communes have by self-reliance and arduous struggle turned an east china mountain region into a land of green with 930 hectares of fertile rice fields giving steadily rising yields.

the mokan mountain region in chekiang province produced over 7.5 tons of grain per hectare in 1971, nearly six times the figure in early post-liberation days. the communes and production brigades run small power stations, tractor stations, and grain and tea processing workshops. there are hundreds of ponds and reservoirs, with irrigation canals running into dozens of kilometres in length. fruit trees cover the once barren hills. all brigades are accessible by motor traffic.

the mokan peasants were greatly inspired by the example of the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, in their fight against nature.

the chienchin brigade at the southern foot of the mountain has been working to reclaim 2.7 hectares of rice fields from swampy land. hammer by hammer and chisel by chisel, the chienchin peasants in a year levelled half a hill 23 metres high covering 0.6 hectares, excavated a 380-metre-long channel to divert a silt-laden stream elsewhere and transformed the swampy land. the project called for 125,000 man-days. the peasants declared: "if the tachai people can terrace their mountains, surely we can reshape our land exclamation" led by the brigade party organization, the poor and lower-middle peasants of chienchin relied on hammers and chisels and their own shoulders to transform nature. rice is now growing luxuriantly on the newly created land.

with its 111 households, the piwu production brigade of the nantu commune decided during the great proletarian cultural revolution to build a small hydropower station. the 320 tons of sand needed for the project had to be carried up a hill 300 metres high. it would take at least one to two months even if the whole brigade worked on it everyday. but by pooling the wisdom of the masses, the brigade finished the task in a week or so. the brigade members learned the skill from two technicians invited to their place, and set up the power station in ten months.

a mass movement in scientific experiment has pushed production forward. in the tungfeng brigade, noted for its bamboo, all the production teams have a scientific experiment group each, cultivating 20 hectares of land in all for experimental purposes. after a careful study of the relation of bamboo growth to topography and soil, they adopted measures to make the plant grow to a circumference of one foot to one and a half feet.

apart from providing irrigation, the tuihokou reservoir, the biggest in the area, has been made to generate electricity by putting up a hydropower station on it and it is also used to raise fish. experiments in

breeding pearl oysters in the reservoir started in 1966. the first yield of pearls was gathered in 1971.

silkworm breeding has also been introduced into the mountain region.

the collective economy has grown and life markedly improved with the development of production. the wangweishan production team of 14 households located at 700 metres above sea level, which belong to the fatou commune, is a good illustration. before liberation, the peasants of the village lived in wretched sheds and on chaff and wild vegetables. today, the team has reaped 7.5 tons of grain per hectare. meanwhile, relying on its collective economy, it has improved its transport and communications facilities. a cart road reaching the village is linked with a motor road leading to the foot of the mountain. the team has a primary school, a clinic, a workshop to process farm produce and a shop. all homes are lit by electricity.

the kuanghua production brigade of 250 households in the fatou commune now has 64 farm machines including tractors, rice huskers, pumps and fodder crushers. its accumulation funds came to 280,000 yuan and the income of the brigade members averaged over 1,000 yuan per household last year.

ninety per cent of the brigades in the mountain region have accumulation funds amounting to more than 100,000 yuan in each brigade. over half of the peasant families have bank savings, most of the thatched cottages have been replaced by tile-roofed houses and every household has electric lighting.

rapid progress has been made in educational, cultural and health work. there were only four primary schools in the whole region in early post-liberation years. today all the communes run middle schools and the brigades and teams, primary schools. some brigades even have middle schools. every commune has a hospital and a mobile film projection team. co-operative medical service is available in every brigade.

IRON AND STEEL

Workers in Northeast China Iron and Steel Company Improve Equipment (The Last of Four Articles on Penchi Iron and Steel Company)

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 10, 1972)

while giving priority to mining, the penchi iron and steel company is also speeding up ore-dressing and sintering to feed the furnaces with enough fine ore and ensure high yield, good quality and low cost.

iron-ore production developed rapidly in penchi in the last few years with the tapping of the potential of old mines and building of new ones. a new contradiction arose in which ore-dressing and sintering lagged behind mining. the company did not turn to the state for funds, equipment or personnel, but has drawn on the initiative of workers and technicians and launched a technical innovation campaign.

ore-dressing in penchi used to be patterned upon a backward technological process from abroad. this impeded the progress of production. the plant revolutionary committee asked the workers to discuss and solve the problem. the workers said: "the foreign technological process should no longer keep us from going ahead. we must improve the equipment and work out something up to the standards of the seventies." they improved the sorting process at the screening section to facilitate gravity flow of the slurry. the original technological process had been irrationally designed. the de-watering channel was too high to allow gravity flow. this formed a bottle-neck in production. a technical innovation group composed of veteran workers, leading cadres, engineers and technicians worked out a scheme to lower the de-watering channel so that the slurry need not be pumped up. taking advantage of gravity flow, the workers simplified the whole process and did away with the pump, electric motor and 20 other pieces of equipment. efficiency rose considerably.

this initial success was followed up with an all-round technical transformation. seven technological processes were transformed in two years, including crushing, sintering, magnetic dressing and screening. as a result, ore-dressing capacity rose by 70 per cent, while the number of machines was cut by some 100. the increased capacity itself was equivalent to the capacity of a fairly big plant.

the company also mobilized the workers to tap the potential of the existing sintering equipment in order to keep pace with the development of mining. hourly output of each sintering machine was raised by 5 per cent and quality of sintered ore improved following the transformation of a key part. on the basis of their own experience, the workers worked out a whole set of guiding principles for ore-sintering, enabling production capacity to rise by 23 per cent.

before the cultural revolution, the penchi company relied exclusively on other parts of the country for the supply of spare parts of mining equipment owing to the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary

revisionist line. a delay in the supply often affected production.

after two years of hard effort, the company now turns out more than 90 per cent of the spare parts and tools it needs. it makes all the power shovels, drills, chisels and 746 other items for expanding production.

last year an open-cut mine urgently needed two buckets for electric shovels. it asked the company's machinery repair plant to make them in four days. otherwise production would be affected. the plant used to take more than one month to turn out such a bucket, which weighs five tons. bearing in mind chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry", workers of the repair plant put their heads together the very evening to solve the problem. they developed a new technological process which raised efficiency a dozen-fold. the work was finished ahead of time.

chairman mao teaches: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." following this teaching, the leadership of the penchi iron and steel company has grasped the objective laws governing the mining process and acted accordingly. this has enabled the company to develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

INDUSTRY

Shanghai's Metallurgical Industry Fulfills First Quarter's State Plan

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 9, 1972)

the total output value of shanghai's metallurgical industry in the first quarter of this year was 12.5 per cent above the same period of last year. output of steel, pig iron, rolled steel, copper and copper products all hit an all-time high. quality was good and the consumption rate of raw materials dropped. the fulfilment of the first quarter's state plan laid a solid foundation for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the 1972 state plan.

acting upon chairman mao's great teaching "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place", the metallurgical workers have given priority to the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this has further raised their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and promoted both revolution and production.

the party committee of the no. 5 steel mill conducted education in ideology and political line among the masses in a deep-going way. on the basis of the facts in their own mill, the workers condemned the crimes of liu shao-chi and his like in sabotaging the iron and steel industry. imbued with revolutionary vigour, the workers raised steel output by 28 per cent over the same period of last year.

the revolutionary workers of the shaped steel tubing plant have persisted in putting politics in command of production, eliminating the remaining poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and, at the same time, expanding and improving production. the plant turned out 46 per cent more steel tubes in the first quarter than in the same period of last year and trial-produced 31 new products to meet growing needs in the country.

the technical innovation campaign helped release the latent capacity in production. workers at the open hearth shop of the no. 3 steel mill adopted the new technology of blowing oxygen into the charging door to shorten the time for each tap. as a result, steel output increased by 20 per cent. the workers also improved the method of steel-pouring and raised the quality of steel ingots. with aid from other units, the cold rolling strip mill applied silicon controlled device to a four-high mill and raised the efficiency four fold.

SHOE PRODUCTION

China Standardizes Shoe Sizes

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1972)

china's shoemaking industry and other departments have taken preliminary measures to standardize shoe sizes throughout the country.

on the basis of extensive investigation, they have recommended a number of standard shoe-trees in shapes designed to make shoes fit more snugly and better suit the working people doing different types of work.

in shanghai, tsingtao, sian and other places, leather shoes, galoshes, cloth shoes and plastic sandals have been made in the shapes recommended and sizes in standard numbering, and put on sale on a trial basis since 1970. customers say these shoes "fit snugly and are comfortable."

chinese working people wore home-made cloth shoes before liberation. in the wake of industrial and agricultural development since liberation, more and more housewives have taken part in collective productive work and the living standards of the working people has improved constantly. as a result, workers and peasants now buy shoes.

however, different localities in china have different ways of numbering shoe sizes. this is inconvenient to the customers and brings difficulties to the commercial departments and to the shoemaking industry itself in its effort to mechanize production.

in the process of unifying the numbering of shoe sizes and the shapes of shoe-trees, china's fast developing shoemaking industry is confronted with the problem of finding the most suitable shapes of shoes for working people doing different types of work. this is a key issue concerning how the shoemaking industry can best serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

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the workers, cadres and technicians of the industry made investigations during the great proletarian cultural revolution in line with chairman mao's teaching: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." they organized teams with other departments in 1968 to make investigations in factories, villages and barracks.

in six months, the teams visited 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and measured the feet of 250,000 people. they include people of the han, mongolian, hui, tibetan, uighur and chuang nationalities; steel workers, coal miners, chemical, geological and textile workers, dockers, lumbermen and shop assistants; poor and lower-middle peasants living in mountains, hilly regions, plains and low-lying areas; fishermen and herdsmen, medical workers, writers and artists, sportsmen, office workers; college and middle school students, primary school pupils, children and overseas chinese on home visit.

their method was to go to the workshops, fields and barracks in summer and take the foot measurement of the workers, peasants and soldiers in a standing position. the idea was to get the most accurate measurement of the feet of the people at work with their feet in maximum dilation. for several months they made an analytical study of the measurements and picked out some 40 of these as the basis on which to make standard shoe-trees and numbering of shoe sizes.

then they made a study of the most popular shoes -- a kind of low-cut cloth shoe with rubber sole. for each size, shoes of varying length and width were made and people in different places and doing different types of work were asked to try them. in this way the most suitable length and width of the shoe in each size were determined. the shoe-trees were finalized after many improvements to ensure the maximum comfort.

the shoe-trees for leather shoes, galoshes, other cloth shoes and plastic sandals in each size were decided upon after going through similar experiments.

the new numbering of shoe sizes was based on the length of the foot from heel to toe, measured in centimetres, and for each size there are shoes of three to five different widths to choose from.

SUPPLY AND MARKETING

Supply and Marketing Co-operative Serves Agriculture Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Apr. 9, 1972)

a supply and marketing co-operative on the southern edge of the tengri desert in northwest china has stood so firm on chairman mao's principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies" that it excels itself in serving agriculture and consolidating the socialist collective economy.

this is the first-ever co-operative in the area set up in 1954 with funds raised collectively by the local poor and lower-middle peasants under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. it now serves nine production brigades with 46 production teams, all belonging to the shuangwan commune in yungchang county, kansu province. it could be imagined that how happy the local people would be when it was first set up. but soon people switched their happiness to criticism because the co-op's business hours were badly timed and the goods it sold was uncalled for. the criticism by the poor and lower-middle peasants thrust communist chen chu-hsien, leader of the co-op, into deep thought. he led the staff in studying chairman mao's instruction "we must oppose the wrong view which lays one-sided emphasis on finance and commerce and neglects agricultural and industrial production." while studying this teaching, they reflected upon the struggle between the two lines going on on the commercial front and came to realize that whether or not to serve agriculture was a question of whether or not to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. with heightened political consciousness, they improved their service so that the poor and lower-middle peasants, whenever they come, can get what they want.

to serve agricultural production well, the staff went from one production team to another peddling, doing what the poor and lower-middle peasants want done. they once overcame a lot of difficulties to buy water-wheel parts from elsewhere for some production teams that badly needed them for spring irrigation.

the co-op often has one-third of its staff working in the production teams so that they are always aware of their needs for means of production and can make timely supply. people call the co-op a "logistics department" of agriculture. once some members of the staff heard a veteran poor peasant say that insect pests might occur because of the dry weather. they made a mental note of it and got some insecticides ready. soon afterwards, the cotton of a brigade happened to be affected by insect pests. as the brigade members were worrying, the co-op staff members came to their fields with sprayers and insecticides. in the spring of 1970 when the shuangwan commune was in a new drive to dig wells, they reckoned that the need for chemical fertilizer might increase as the area of irrigated fields expanded. so the co-op sent people to the teams to get to the bottom of the matter -- how much and what kind

of chemical fertilizer each team needed -- and made preparations in advance. as a result, every team got what it wanted before the spring sowing season set in.

the co-op does not only do well in supplying goods but is very careful in reckoning for the production teams and helps them do more things with less money. once a team cadre came to ask the co-op to help get a second-hand cable, for a new one would cost too much. the co-op agreed. the staff members went to many places and finally got an old cable from a nearby factory's second-hand materials. it cost only some thirty yuan.

the co-op collects anything that might be of use, even a screw or an inch of fuse wire, and makes it serve production. the co-op has also set up a smithy fire and made and repaired more than 2,400 small farm implements. this is convenient for the peasants and saves them money.

FILMS

Color Documentary Film "Militant Unity" To Be Shown in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1972)

a colour documentary film, "militant unity", will be shown in peking and other parts of china beginning april 10.

the film records the scenes and warm atmosphere of the friendly visit of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to china last november on invitation. the delegation was led by comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the d.r.v.n. "(boldface begins) profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers. (boldface ends)" the 700 million chinese people, with unbounded affection and in great joy, gave a grand and warm welcome to the glorious envoys of the fraternal vietnamese people from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression.

the film is permeated with the warm feelings of the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and the two peoples of china and viet nam.

"(boldface begins) the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area.(boldface ends)" the vivid scenes show the iron will of the vietnamese people who are determined to carry the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end and of the chinese people who are determined to give their support till final victory.

the film was produced by the central newsreels and documentary film studio.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Pai Hsiang-kuo and Sha Feng Hold Talks with Piro Dodbiba

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, this morning held talks with piro dodbiba, leader of the albanian government delegation, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture. the talks proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the albanian side were: xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china; members of the albanian government delegation spiro ruska, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking; thanas gjini, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade; and stavri mitezi, an expert, and pandi jorgji, a staff member.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned wang pin, wang ming-hsiu, chang hsueh-teh, chao chih-chien, chang hsing-chiao, fan cheng-tso, wang yu-chin and kuo tzu-yi.

Chinese-Albanian Joint Stock Shipping Company Fetes Chinese Shipping Delegation in Durres

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 8, 1972)

the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company gave a banquet in durres yesterday evening in honour of the visiting shipping delegation of the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china led by yu mei, vice-minister of communications.

the banquet was attended by milo qirko, albanian minister of communications, sadik bocaj, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, iljaz reka, first secretary of the durres district party committee, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and others.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

at the banquet which proceeded in a most enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere, qemal klosi, manager on the albanian side of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company, and shan chih-chung, manager on the chinese side of the company, proposed toasts. all the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms repeatedly drank toasts to the steady development and strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people and seamen of the two countries, and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

Protocol of 9th Meeting of Administrative Council of Sino-Albania Joint Stock Shipping Company Signed

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 9, 1972)

the protocol of the 9th meeting of the administrative council of sino-albania joint stock shipping company was signed here yesterday.

the protocol was signed for the albanian side by vice-minister of communications llambi leka and, for the chinese side, by head of the chinese delegation and vice-minister of communications yu mei.

the talks on the signing of protocol were held in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

present at the signing ceremony from the albanian side were adil carcani, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, milo qirko, minister of communications, kico ngjela, minister of trade, reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, qemal klosi, manager on the albanian side of the sino-albania joint stock shipping company, etc. present from the chinese side were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua, members of the chinese delegation, shan chih-chung, manager on the chinese side of the sino-albania joint stock shipping company, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

after the signing ceremony, the ministry of communications of albania gave a luncheon for the chinese delegation. ambassador liu chen-hua and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

at the luncheon filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, minister milo qirko and yu mei proposed toasts to the steady development and strengthening of the great and unbreakable friendship and militant unity between the two parties, governments, fraternal people and crews of china and albania, and to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, founders of albania-china friendship.

vice-chairman of the council of ministers adil carcani received the chinese delegation yesterday morning. th reception proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Austrian Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met and had a friendly conversation with gerd kaminski, secretary general of the austrian research institute on china.

among those present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned hu shu-tu and li chuan-chung.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Visiting Group of Sino-British Trade Council

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1972)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the visiting group of the sino-british trade council. the group is led by john keswick, president of the council, and members of the group include r.e. brook, president of london chamber of commerce.

after the meeting, the guests were honoured at a banquet given by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade. vice-minister li chiang attended the banquet. toasts were drunk to continued growth of the friendship and trade relations between the people of china and britain.

present on the occasion were british ambassador to china john mansfield addis and a diplomatic official of the british embassy here.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including sun so-chang and wang chien-kung.

CHINA AND CANADA

Friendship Matches between Chinese, Canadian Table Tennis Players in Toronto

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Apr. 7, 1972)

the chinese and canadian table tennis players held their third friendship matches in the city of toronto, canada last night to the warm welcome of more than 5,000 spectators.

the match was held at the university of toronto. as the chinese and canadian players filed into the court, they were accorded cheers and warm applause.

seven matches were played. the last was a match of mixed doubles with a chinese and a canadian player on each side. then the chinese players held exhibition matches. the good sportsmanship, excellent skill and profound friendship displayed by the players of the two countries in the matches won warm praise of the spectators.

present at the matches were president arthur barran and acting executive director mrs. jose tomkins of the canadian table tennis association, and acting president george javanov and executive director ken kerr of the ontario table tennis association.

hsu chung-fu, counsellor of the chinese embassy in canada, was also on the occasion.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation in Vancouver

(NCNA-English Vancouver, Apr. 8, 1972)

chinese table tennis players now on a visit here played their fourth and final friendly match in canada with canadian players yesterday evening to the rousing welcome of more than 4,000 spectators.

the chinese and canadian players received a standing ovation when they entered the hall, in which the national flags of the people's republic of china and canada were hung, together with a banner inscribed with "welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation". the band played the national anthems of the two countries.

the chinese and canadian players held seven matches and a mixed couple, which was followed by an exhibition match by chinese players. the superb performances of the players of the two countries won repeated applause.

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived here by air from toronto yesterday morning. it was welcomed at the airport by frank karika, president of the table tennis association of the british columbia province, the

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representative of the provincial government and other public figures. representatives of overseas chinese also came to the airport to greet the visitors.

the provincial table tennis association gave a dinner for the chinese delegation yesterday. in their speeches, head of the chinese delegation chuang tse-tung, frank karika, and other canadian friends expressed the belief that the visit of the chinese delegation would help promote the friendship between the chinese and canadian people.

the chinese delegation went sightseeing in vancouver today. overseas chinese gave a banquet in its honour this evening and at a get-together with them, the chinese players gave an exhibition match.

EXPORT FAIR

China's 1972 Spring Export Commodities Fair Ready

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(NCNA-English Kwanchow, Apr. 9, 1972)

preparations are now complete for china's 1972 spring export commodities fair in this south china city from april 15 to may 15.

the forthcoming session of the fair is to be held in an excellent situation, with china's foreign relations in continuous development and her industrial and agricultural production growing daily. with a content richer than those at previous sessions, the 1972 spring fair will greet visitors from various countries and regions with a brand new look.

since its inauguration in 1957, the chinese export commodities fair has adhered to the foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs. it has promoted china's trade with other countries and regions in the world and enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and other parts of the world.

the various exhibition halls at the fair have been furbished and stocked. they take up more than 40,000 square metres of floor space for the display of a rich and colourful variety of traditional export goods from all parts of china. on show are a number of new products indicative of china's latest achievements in industry, science and technology. there are photographs, articles and models depicting the successes made by advanced units in various fields of endeavour. the exhibits reflect the achievements made by the chinese people in various fields under the guidance of the ninth party congress line of unity for victory.

the fair has received many letters and cables from businessmen all over the world saying they will attend the coming session, including those in countries and regions which previously had no contact with the fair. the staff of the fair is making earnest preparations to receive/visitors and discuss business with them.

INDOCHINA WAR

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1972)

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china
april 10, 1972

in the past few days, u.s. imperialism brazenly sent out large numbers of aircraft and warships to bomb and shell many areas of the democratic republic of viet nam, thus committing new crimes against the vietnamese people. at the same time, the u.s. aggressors moved additional scores of b-52 strategic bombers to their guam base and several aircraft-carriers into the bac bo gulf, while declaring that they would continue such attacks, making a truculent war threat to the vietnamese people. the chinese government and people express their utmost indignation at these acts of aggression of u.s. imperialism.

on april 6, 1972 the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement, sternly denouncing the new military adventure of u.s. imperialism, reiterating the solemn and just stand that the land, air space and territorial waters of the democratic republic of viet nam are inviolable, and expressing the iron-like determination of the vietnamese people to smash all military adventures of the u.s. aggressors. the chinese government and people express their resolute support for this.

in an attempt to justify its acts of aggression, the u.s. government audaciously claims that its raids on north viet nam are "in response to" the north vietnamese "invasion" of south viet nam. this argument is ridiculous and absurd to the extreme. as is known to all, south and north viet nam is one country; it was on the pretext of the same argument that u.s. imperialism groomed the ngo dinh diem puppet clique and

unleashed its war of aggression against viet nam; and it was again on the pretext of the same argument that u.s. imperialism launched massive air and naval attacks on north viet nam and expanded the war to the whole of viet nam after suffering disastrous defeats in south viet nam. the so-called "bac bo gulf incident" of 1964 was a plot laid by the united states for making raids on the democratic republic of viet nam. the true story has long been disclosed to the whole world. it is precisely on the pretext of so-called responding to north vietnamese "invasion" that u.s. imperialism has expanded the war to north viet nam and the whole of indochina step by step. this is a fact known to the whole world, and no hoax is of any avail.

the vietnamese nation is a whole. it is fully legitimate and a matter of course for the vietnamese compatriots in the northern and southern parts of the country to support each other and jointly combat the aggressors in order to attain the sacred goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the reunification of their fatherland. no military threats of the u.s. aggressors can hold back the triumphant advance of the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; nor can they prevent the people in north viet nam from fulfilling their sacred duty of supporting their blood-sealed countrymen in the south.

at present, the heroic vietnamese people are marching victoriously on the road of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the armed forces and people of south viet nam have launched vehement offensives on various battlefields and stunned and badly battered the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, thus dealing a heavy blow at the u.s. programme of "vietnamizing" the war. standing in combat readiness, the armed forces and people of north viet nam have time and again severely punished the intruding u.s. aggressors and continuously scored important successes. the chinese government and people warmly acclaim the magnificent victories won by the fraternal vietnamese people and firmly believe that the vietnamese people, uniting and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the lao and cambodian peoples, will certainly frustrate all military adventures and political schemes of u.s. imperialism and win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

MEDITERRANEAN POWER STRUGGLE

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Opposes Superpowers' Scramble for Hegemony in Mediterranean

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1972)

the "people's daily" yesterday carried an article by kuo chih entitled "oppose the scramble for hegemony in the mediterranean between the superpowers". the article reads in full as follows:

the mediterranean is the world's biggest inland sea with an area of about 2.5 million square kilometres. it lies between europe, asia and africa with 17 countries along its coast. it serves as the important passage between the atlantic and the indian ocean. it is connected with the atlantic in the west by the strait of gibraltar, with the black sea in the northeast by the dardanelles strait, the sea of marmara and the bosporus strait and with the indian ocean by the suez canal and the red sea in the southeast. because of its highly important strategic position, the mediterranean has always been an object of scramble by imperialism and colonialism.

to facilitate its aggression against asia and africa, britain had, from the 18th century on, controlled the mediterranean and the strategic points along its coast and turned it into her "inland lake". declining daily after world war two, britain was replaced by u.s. imperialism which has become the overlord in the mediterranean. u.s. imperialism stations its sixth fleet in the mediterranean permanently and has seized military bases along its coast and on its islands, constantly conducting aggression against and threatening the mediterranean countries. the u.s. sixth fleet took a direct part in the invasion of lebanon by u.s. imperialism in 1958 and in israel's "june 5" war of aggression in 1967 launched with the support of u.s. imperialism.

in recent years, soviet revisionist social-imperialism, too, has stepped up expansion abroad and sent a big force of its black sea fleet to the mediterranean to contend with u.s. imperialism for hegemony in the mediterranean. tension mounts constantly in the mediterranean as a result of the bitter rivalry between the two superpowers.

soviet revisionism carries out big expansion in the mediterranean

soviet revisionist social-imperialism has vigorously expanded its navy and carried out large-scale expansion in the mediterranean in the past few years to intensify its contention with u.s. imperialism over the middle east, europe and africa and for maritime supremacy.

after israel's "june 5" war of aggression against the arab countries, vessels of the soviet black sea fleet swarmed into the mediterranean through the dardanelles strait, with the record of exceeding sixty at one time, whereas before the war naval vessels of soviet revisionism in the sea numbered a dozen odd. at present, the soviet revisionists constantly station 50 to 60 war vessels in the mediterranean, increasing five fold the soviet naval strength five years ago and surpassing the u.s. 6th fleet numerically. the mediterranean task force of

soviet revisionism, which includes a helicopter-carrier, missile-cruisers, missile-destroyers and submarines, is a naval force complete with all arms. the task force is plying the mediterranean, engaging in frequent activities.

the soviet task force operated at first in east mediterranean where soviet revisionism has acquired a number of naval and air bases, forming a network of military bases. it is now extending its activities to west mediterranean.

to contend for maritime hegemony with the united states, soviet revisionism energetically extols expansionism and declares outspokenly that it wants to seize the mediterranean. the soviet revisionist paper "izvestia" asserted, "the soviet union is known to be a black-sea, and, hence, mediterranean power". chiefs of the soviet revisionist navy made the following remarks: the flag of the soviet navy would fly "on waters traditionally considered as preserves of the british and american navies", "our century-old dream has now become a reality," and "the united states will sooner or later be aware of the fact that she is no longer a maritime overlord".

u.s. imperialism steps up contention in the mediterranean

u.s. imperialism is greatly shocked by soviet revisionism's intensified expansion in the mediterranean. commander of the u.s. sixth fleet isaac kidd said in alarm that the u.s. fleet had lost the environment for free movements in the mediterranean. u.s. assistant secretary of state martin hillenbrand said, "as the soviet position (in the mediterranean) has strengthened, the relative u.s. position has weakened".

to step up contention for maritime hegemony, the u.s. government has increased appropriations considerably for expanding its navy, and at the same time, took a series of steps to strengthen its position in the mediterranean.

the u.s. defence department announced last july that, effective from january 1, 1972, all u.s. forces in the middle east war zone would be under the jurisdiction of the european command, so as to facilitate unified command, and concentrate nato military strength to confront that of soviet revisionism's.

the u.s. sixth fleet originally comprised 45 warships and 200 planes, with a total of 25,000 men. last year, the united states dispatched a helicopter carrier and eight anti-submarine ships to increase the strength of the sixth fleet. at the same time, it decided that the troop strength of the fleet would be further increased.

recently, the united states proposed to its west european "allies" the setting up of a new nato fleet to be stationed permanently in the mediterranean to replace the current "summoned" fleet. the permanent fleet is to be composed of the fleets of the united states, britain and other countries, with the u.s. sixth fleet as its core. this is a permanent force patrolling the mediterranean at will to keep watch on the daily growing soviet naval and air strength.

of late, u.s. imperialism has been strengthening its "forward deployments" in east mediterranean, whereas in the past, the centre of gravity of the network of u.s. sixth fleet bases along the mediterranean coast was in west mediterranean.

the mediterranean belongs to the mediterranean countries

the increasingly acute contention between the united states and the soviet union in the mediterranean has seriously impaired the independence and sovereignty of the countries along its coast, aggravated the tension in the middle east and the mediterranean area, and aroused grave concern and strong opposition from the mediterranean countries. to strive for and defend their national independence and state sovereignty and to oppose the two superpowers contending for hegemony in the mediterranean, these countries have, one after another, demanded that the mediterranean belong to the mediterranean countries.

the heroic albanian government and people resolutely oppose the u.s. and soviet scramble for hegemony in the mediterranean. the albanian paper "zeri i popullit" pointed out, "real freedom and independence of the peoples of mediterranean countries can only be achieved by resolute fight against the aggressive and hegemonic aims and the fleets of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism in this area."

countries and people along the mediterranean coast including algeria, libya, morocco and tunisia have insisted that the mediterranean should become a "sea of peace". algeria has proposed that "the mediterranean should belong to the mediterranean people", opposed foreign military bases and demanded that the u.s. and soviet fleets quit the mediterranean leaving the mediterranean countries to guard and protect the mediterranean. the libyan government took back in 1970 the wheelus air base u.s. imperialism had set up in this country, and called for the evacuation of foreign fleets and military bases from the mediterranean area, "so as to make it a sea of effective cooperation and peace among the countries along its coast".

france, italy, malta, yugoslavia and other countries also oppose the superpowers' scramble for hegemony in the sea. the french government stressed the need to "free the mediterranean of the contention between the two superpowers", and held that "the mediterranean should belong to the countries along its coast". the maltese government and people demand that "the mediterranean become a free sea controlled exclusively by the people of the mediterranean countries."

following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people always maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal, and resolutely oppose the practice of power politics and hegemony by the superpowers. the chinese people, together with the people of the world, resolutely support the mediterranean countries in their just struggle against the u.s. and soviet scramble for hegemony in the sea and for making the mediterranean the sea of the mediterranean countries.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Table Tennis Team's Visit to Lahore

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 9, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team on a friendly visit to pakistan left lahore for karachi by air today after a friendly visit there.

the chinese team yesterday played two friendly matches with lahore players, men's singles and women's singles, followed by a mixed doubles by men and women players of the two countries in mixed teams. exhibitions of a men's singles and a women's singles were also given by the chinese players. the good sportsmanship and excellent performance of the players of the two countries won warm applause from the spectators.

m.m. khalid, minister of food and agriculture, and other government officials and prominent figures watched the friendly matches. khalid presented gifts to players of china and pakistan.

mustafa khar, governor of punjab province, gave a reception in honour of the chinese team yesterday afternoon. a pennant of the team was presented to the governor as a gift.

mumtaz ahmed khan, president of the pakistan-china friendship society of lahore, also gave a reception in honour of the chinese team on the same day.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 8, 1972)

emil draganescu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, received the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them yesterday.

florian danalache, member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of transportation and telecommunications, and laurian medvedovici, vice-minister of transportation and telecommunications and chairman of the council of civil aviation of romania, were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present.

minister florian danalache gave a banquet for the visiting chinese delegation on the evening of april 6.

ambassador chang hai-feng attended the banquet.

minister florian danalache and ma jen-hui, head of the delegation, proposed toasts to the good health and long life of president nicolae ceausescu and chairman mao tsetung, and to the further development of the friendship between the peoples of china and romania.

the chinese government civil aviation delegation left here by air yesterday afternoon for yugoslavia.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were laurian medvedovici, vice-minister of transportation and telecommunications and chairman of the council of civil aviation of romania, ioan stoian, vice-chairman of the council, dragomir popescu, director of the economic department of the council, dumitru balaur, general manager of the aviation transportation company, and representatives of the romanian foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador chang hai-feng and commercial counsellor peng jun-min were also present at the airport.

during its stay in romania, the chinese delegation visited the capital and other parts of the country. it was warmly welcomed and cordially received by the leading comrades of local party and administrative organizations and the masses during its tour.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Closes in Mogadishu

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Apr. 8, 1972)

the photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction closed here yesterday evening.

the exhibition had received more than 16,000 visitors since it opened on march 31. many somali friends praised the great achievements made by the chinese people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao, and the steady growth of the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples.

a somali friend wrote in the visitors' book: "the exhibition demonstrates the brilliant victories gained by the chinese people in all fields of socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao." another entry says: "we heartily rejoice over the great achievements scored by the brotherly chinese people through self-reliance, and we wish the chinese people new successes."

during the exhibition, chinese films "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the heroic sons and daughters", "mine warfare", "tunnel warfare", "flowers of friendship in full bloom in table tennis circles", and films on historical relics unearthed in china during the great proletarian cultural revolution and on china's acupuncture anaesthesia were shown to the warm welcome of somali friends.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association Holds National Congress

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Apr. 9, 1972)

the national congress of the swedish-chinese friendship association was held here on april 8 and 9. it adopted a resolution to do extensive work to promote swedish-chinese friendship.

150 delegates from the local branches of the association attended the congress. representatives from the finland-china society, the norway-china friendship association and the denmark-china friendship association were also present upon invitation.

addressing the opening session of the congress, johan mannerheim, vice-chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, praised china's great achievements in various fields during the great proletarian cultural revolution and her tremendous victories on the diplomatic front. he also spoke about the growing friendship of the swedish people for the chinese people and the rapid increase of the membership of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

chang fa-tien, counsellor of the chinese embassy in sweden, was invited to the congress. he extended congratulations to the congress and praised the efforts made by the swedish-chinese friendship association in furthering the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries.

the congress elected the new leadership of the association. jan myrdal was re-elected chairman and lennart lundberg was elected vice-chairman.

Swedish Table Tennis Team (B) Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 9, 1972)

the swedish table tennis team (b) led by allan eriksson, vice-president of the swedish table tennis association, left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

the swedish guests came here from shenyang yesterday and were honoured at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission.

while in this south china city, the guests visited a sports gear factory and went sightseeing, and played a friendly match with the kwangtung provincial table tennis team. pai ping, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned watched the match and met team leader allan eriksson and the swedish players.

upon its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the guest team was greeted and seen off by leading members of the kwangtung provincial table tennis association and players.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Arrives in Santiago to Attend Third Session of UNCTAD

(NCNA-English Santiago, Chile, Apr. 8, 1972)

the delegation of the people's republic of china with vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min as leader, arrived here by air today to attend the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) due to open on april 13.

deputy leader of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to chile lin ping and representative of the chinese delegation chang chien-hua are here already.

those who arrived by the same plane were representatives of the chinese delegation lin chi-hsin, yen chia-hua, shao yi-li, hsueh na and shan yi and staff members of the delegation.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were acting chairman of the chilean commission for the third session of the unctad general orlando urbina, director of economic affairs of the chilean ministry of foreign affairs hugo cubillos and representative of the secretariat of the unctad jean pierre martin.

also present on the occassion were members of the chilean chamber of deputies carman lazo and antonio tavolari, chilean public figures jose venturelli and his wife, members of chile-china cultural association and other friendly figures in chile and chairman of the overseas chinese association in santiago chen li-kang.

deputy leader of the chinese delegation lin ping and representative chang chien-hua as well as officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the chinese delegation was accorded a warm welcome at the airport.

leader of the chinese delegation chou hua-min made a speech at the airport, expressing heartfelt thanks to friends from various circles who welcomed the chinese delegation at the airport.

chou hua-min said: "it is the first time for the chinese delegation to participate in the united nations conference on trade and development. we shall, on our part, work for the establishment of equitable and reasonable international economic and trade relations on the principle that all nations, big or small, should be equal and that the affairs of the world must be settled through consultation by all countries. we resolutely support the developing countries in their just struggle to safeguard national independence, develop national economy and oppose foreign aggression and economic plunder. we are determined to unite and co-operate with the overwhelming majority of the member countries and are looking forward to the positive results of the current session."

recalling the warm and friendly reception accorded by the chilean government and people during his visit to the country a year ago, he said: "the chilean people are an industrious and courageous people. there exists a profound and traditional friendship between the chinese and chilean peoples."

chou hua-min extended the chinese delegation's cordial regards to the people of chile and the citizens of santiago.

Chinese Delegation Returns to Peking After Attending UN Sea-Bed Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1972)

delegate an chih-yuan, deputy delegates shen wei-liang and hu chin-lin and five others on the delegation of the people's republic of china to the meeting of the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction returned to peking by air today and yesterday in separate groups after attending the meeting in new york.

they were met at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ling ching, yang ke-ming, ni chi-tung, chou shao-tang, cheng wen-chu, yang hu-shan, chang tsung-an, tien chin and li ching-yuan.

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CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1972)

a government economic delegation of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia led by muhamed hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the delegation are: gavro cerovic, director of the department of economic relations with foreign countries in the federal state secretariat for foreign affairs, natalija perovic, director of the department of the socialist countries in the federal secretariat for foreign trade, and ivo dragicevic, economic counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking.

they were greeted at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned wang ming-hsiu, wang pin, cheng to-pin, chao chih-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

bogdan orescanin, yugoslav ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy here were present at the airport.

when the delegation left belgrade on april 7, it was seen off by yugoslav government officials, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao, and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in yugoslavia.

chinese ambassador tseng tao gave a banquet on march 27 in honour of the delegation.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Fetes Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the government economic delegation of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia led by muhamed hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade.

attending the banquet were yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin and other diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy in peking.

also present at the banquet were chien chih-kuang, chinese minister of light industry; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; leading members of departments concerned wang ming-hsiu, wang pin, cheng to-pin, chao chih-chien, chang hsuen-teh and chang hsing-chiao; and leading members of the chinese national import and export corporations.

minister pai hsiang-kuo and federal secretary muhamed hadzic spoke at the banquet, wishing that the friendly relations and trade relations between the two countries and the two peoples of china and yugoslavia would grow constantly.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Party Committee of No. 5 Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai Educates Its Members in Close Relation to the Three Great Revolutionary Practices To Strengthen Their Regard for the Party and the Centralized Leadership of the Party

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 9, 1972)

(NCNA Shanghai, April 8, 1972) The Party committee of No. 5 Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai incessantly educates its members in close relation to the three great revolutionary practices to strengthen their regard for the Party and insists on using Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify understanding and action so as to strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party, to further develop the role of Party organizations as a fighting bastion and promote the development of revolution and production in the entire mill.

To strengthen regard for the Party and for the centralized leadership of the Party, the Party committee of No. 5 Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai firmly grasps the reading and learning activities of its "squad members." Members of the Party committee are organized to form a central study group so as to read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously, to study the historical experience acquired from the struggle between the two lines in the Party and the Party's basic line for the entire historical stage of socialism, and to develop penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Everybody realizes profoundly from the study and repudiation activities that, fundamentally speaking, the Party's leadership is leadership of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and also of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. To strengthen regard for the Party we must first raise our standard in Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's

thought and make it even clearer to ourselves the distinction between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policy and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policy advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism, between that which is favorable to the consolidation of the Party's leadership and that which will bring about elimination or weakening of the Party's leadership.

In order to achieve this, they decided to strive to use Marxist, Leninist and Mao Tse-tung's thought's standpoint, viewpoint and method to differentiate between what is right and what is wrong when handling affairs, to gather together the correct views, and to unify the thinking of the "squad members."

At the beginning of this year when the Party committee of the mill discussed production plans for the year, some of the comrades thought since a large increase was achieved last year and the rate of utilization of the equipment had reached its limit this year, there was not much more potential to be tapped. But most of the leading members held that as long as they used the line as a guide and fully mobilized the masses, a great deal of production potential could still be tapped. Thus the two views could not be reconciled readily.

Later, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Changes in the objective realistic world will never come to an end, so man's understanding of truth through practice will also never come to an end" and read relevant chapters and sections in Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," etc. Study made everybody realize that the idea of "production increase has reached its limit" was in reality a reflection of the idealist and metaphysical viewpoint. Thereupon everybody repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and various erroneous ideas which hindered the development of production and understanding was quickly unified.

On this basis, the leadership members penetrated deep into the squads and groups to mobilize the masses to discuss the situation and tasks, and tried to discover shortcomings and suggest solutions. The broad masses of workers throughout the mill developed technical innovation activities extensively and dug out great potential from various quarters. Finally they both formulated an advanced a workable production plan for the year.

In the course of strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party, the Party committee of this mill perseveres in practicing the principles of democratic centralism and fully develops the role of collective leadership. For all important questions they always practice collective discussion and collective decision, and then the resolution is carried out individually.

In summer last year when one of the Party committee members was staying at a selected spot in a workshop, cadres in this workshop asked for an

extra leading cadre to be sent there to strengthen the leadership in the workshop and hoped that the secretary of the Party committee could make a decision in this regard immediately. The secretary of the Party committee explained to the cadres of the workshop that the leadership of the Party committee was a collective leadership, therefore assignment of an extra workshop-class leading cadre was an important question in the mill which could not be decided by the secretary of the Party committee alone. Later the secretary of the Party committee reported this situation to a Party committee meeting. After a serious discussion, the Party committee solved this workshop's problem of an additional leading cadre as well as educated everybody once again on the Party's principle of democratic centralism.

Party committee of No. 5 Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai also followed Chairman Mao's teaching "We should encourage the comrades to take the interests of the whole into account," regularly educated members of the Party committee in the idea of the interest of the whole, and helped everybody to handle correctly the relation between central work and departmental work and the relation between interests of the whole and those of the part so as to strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party.

Once a Party committee member responsible for militia work proposed a plan based on the needs of his department for developing militia activities throughout the mill and hoped that the Party committee could make a special decision. But most of the members of the Party committee held that since the movement of "one hit and three antis" was being developed penetratingly throughout the mill at the moment, militia work could only be conducted in combination with this central task and could not be conducted separately, otherwise the smooth development of the movement of "one hit and three antis" would be affected.

Finally after repeated discussions according to the situation of the whole, the Party committee did not adopt a special resolution for this militia work. In the meantime, the Party committee member who made the suggestion learned from the discussions to recognize the relation between central work and departmental work for which he was responsible. Thus he resolutely accepted the correct decision of the Party committee and actively publicized the truth among the masses of subjecting the needs of the part to the needs of the whole so as to improve their understanding. As a result, they happily obeyed the decision of the Party committee and voluntarily developed militia work, with the central work as the core.

The Party committee of No. 5 Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai realizes through practice that persistence in the development of active ideological struggle is an important guarantee for the Party committee to strengthen revolutionary unity on the basis of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Therefore it regularly holds meetings of democratic life for the "squad members" and develops heart-to-heart talks to overcome through criticism and self-criticism various erroneous tendencies which tend to impair or weaken the leadership of the Party.

Regular and incessant education of the Party committee members and Party organizations at various levels to raise their regard for the Party by the Party committee of No. 5 Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai with regard to reality makes members of the Party act in unison, unites the broad masses of revolutionaries in the mill and vigorously pushes forward the development of revolution and production. Last year this mill fulfilled its state plan 38 days ahead of schedule. The output of steel and steel materials was increased by 20.84 percent and 18.47 respectively as compared with that of 1970. The total value of output during the first quarter this year was again increased by 15.84 percent as compared with that of the same period last year. The output of steel and steel materials was increased by 28.4 percent and 13.54 percent respectively.

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CADRE POLICY

Unite the Great Majority of Cadres and Give Play to Their Active Role

- The Party committee of Yüehyang district seriously carries out on a solid basis the Party's policy toward cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 10, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the 9th CCP National Congress, the Party committee of Yüehyang Administrative District seriously carries out on a solid basis the Party's policy toward cadres and correctly treats and uses awakened cadres who once erred. The great majority of cadres are united. Full play is given to their active role in work. An excellent situation is created in revolution and production throughout the area. Last year, per-mow grain output for the whole area surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Total output was over 10 percent larger than that of 1970. Total industrial output value also showed an increase of over 10 percent compared with 1970. On various other fronts a bustling and thriving scene appears.

After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the overwhelming majority of cadres of the Yüehyang district who once erred recognized their mistakes and summed up experiences and lessons under the Party's education and with the help of the broad masses. Their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle was raised. The Party committee of Yüehyang district took into full account the conditions involving those errant cadres and considered their experience connected with negative examples highly valuable. Leading members of the Party committee of the area conscientiously studied the line of unity for victory of the 9th CCP National Congress and the Party's policies. It was stressed that we must from the standpoint of Party character and Party policies clearly foster the idea of trusting and relying on the great majority of cadres and seriously carry out firmly the Party's policy toward cadres. In compliance with Chairman Mao's guideline, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones; cure the sickness to save the patient," the Party committee of the district and Party organizations at various levels seek timely emancipation and employment for those cadres after a large string of elaborate measures to that end.

In the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward cadres, the Party committee of the area constantly went into the midst of lower levels to make a repeated check and the firm implementation of policies ideologically and organizationally and sought a timely solution to those problems they unearthed.

On many occasions members of the Party committee formed inspection groups and went deep into the midst of various hsien to implement the policies from one unit to another and one person to another. Full play was given to every cadre's activism and his active role. After some cadres who once erred

summed up experiences and lessons, both positive and negative, through receiving criticism and education, the Party organizations and the masses continued to show faith in them and arranged for them to take up important work.

These cadres took the Party's solicitude and trust as a driving force behind continuous progress and guarded against arrogance and rashness. They set themselves stricter demands and assiduously studied Chairman Mao's works. They led the masses in launching a penetrating mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Marked achievements were scored by them.

In the check-up deep at the lower levels, if some cadres were found not properly placed and used, basic-level units would be given timely help to make proper adjustments. Some people were afraid of committing the mistake of "making improper use of people," and had ideological scruples about bold use of those awakened cadres who once erred. The Party committee of the district organizes all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the Party's policy and unfold revolutionary mass criticism. All are made to realize that whether consciousness is showed in acting according to the Party's policies and in execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadres is a manifestation of a strong or weak proletarian regard for the Party. Everyone's consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies is therefore raised. The problem of properly placing and using cadres is handled correctly.

In the firm implementation of the policy toward cadres, the Party committee of the area of Yüehyang made a point of teaching leadership members at various levels to unite and work with those cadres who disagreed with or once opposed them and who had been proved by practice to have committed mistakes. In assessing cadres, they doggedly take Chairman Mao's policies and proletarian line for cadres as the yardstick and refrain from judging cadres on the basis of their support of or opposition to them. In employing cadres, the line calling for "both virtues and talents" and "employment of only the versatile" is resolutely followed. Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' line calling for "employment of only those personally related," and the carving out of spheres of influence and setting up of separate groups is criticized.

The Party committee of the district of Yüehyang holds that to show concern for cadres and arouse their activism, the most important thing is to raise continuously their consciousness of line struggle and their policy level. The aim is to let them give full play to their role in the three major revolutionary struggles. Therefore, the Party committee of the district pays particular attention to cadres' efforts in reading and studying. They are helped to grasp Marx's standpoint, viewpoints and methods. Through holding study classes, the Party committee leads all in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. With targets in mind, Marx's books and Chairman Mao's works were studied and revisionism criticized. In addition, the Party committee has transferred cadres to the "May 7" cadres' school for tempering on a regular basis in a planned manner.

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TWO-LINE STRUGGLE IN AGRICULTURE

Advance Ceaselessly in the Course of Struggle Between the Two Lines

- Experiences of Shunch'ang hsien, Fukien Province, in unfolding the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 10, 1972)

On the agricultural front, the basic problem in the past was a question of line and it is still a problem of line at present--this is the most profound insight acquired by the CCP Shunch'ang hsien committee in the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

A Profound Enlightenment

Shunch'ang hsien is situated in a mountainous area in northern Fukien. Of the hsien's 245,000 mow of farmland, 68 percent was muddy fields and poorly drained fields scattered on the mountain sides, and its agricultural production had been backward in the past. After the formation of the hsien revolutionary committee, the leadership comrades made quite a few achievements in leading the movement of learning from Tachai. However, when they were summing up the work results of the year after the autumn harvest in 1970, they found that some communes and brigades were slow in their pace, some brigades failed to make any change, and some brigades' per-mow grain yield slumped again after reaching the target set in the "Program." What was the reason? Responsible comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee led a group of cadres deep into a number of communes and brigades to make investigation and research. The deeds of Shatun brigade in waging a violent struggle between the two lines enabled them to receive a profound enlightenment.

Early in the period of cooperativization and commune formation, Shatun brigade was an advanced unit. During that period, the people there built reservoirs, planted trees on the barren hills, transformed dry land into irrigated fields and increased its grain output in successive years, with its 1957 grain output amounting to 1.47 times that of the initial stage after the cooperativization. With a surplus after attaining self-sufficiency in food grain, they unfolded multiple undertakings, saved up over 100,000 yuan for public accumulation, stored up 80,000 catties of grain reserve. The collective economy was gradually consolidated and the living standard of the commune members was improved continuously.

While the people of Shatun were triumphantly advancing along the socialist road, Shatun was led to a side-track by the erroneous line of the extreme "Left" at first and of extreme Right later as carried out by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. With its agricultural production adversely affected, they had to rely on the state for part of their grain supplies in 1963. In a few years, they lost more than 300,000 yuan in the collective asset, and incurred debts amounting to 130,000 yuan. The once vigorous

old advanced unit was turned into a unit with "old, big and difficult" problems.

The great call of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" issued by Chairman Mao in 1964 was like a bright lamp that illuminated the road for the people of Shatun in their advance. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of Shatun brigade held several exhibitions of actual objects of the struggle between the two lines to show the good results of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and of traversing the socialist road. They accused Liu Shao-ch'i of carrying out a counter-revolutionary revisionist line to sabotage the collective economy, and strengthened their determination to follow the socialist road, thereby whipping up an upsurge in learning from Tachai.

In 1970, the brigade's average per-mow grain output was raised to 925 catties and its total grain output was 20 percent higher than that of 1965, realizing self-sufficiency in grain and supplying 70,000 catties of commercial grain to the state. The people also planted trees on the barren hills. The brigade's total income from agricultural and sideline production increased each year. Up to the end of 1970, they paid off the 130,000 yuan in debts which they had incurred during the few years before the great cultural revolution, and saved up 400,000 yuan in collective property and cash accumulation. The masses' living standard has shown a remarkable improvement.

Through the summing up of Shatun's experiences and lessons, responsible comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee made comparisons with other communes and brigades, and discovered their own blindness in leading agricultural production work a few years ago: In an attempt to boost grain output to reach the target set in the "Program," they concentrated their efforts on relentlessly grasping production without satisfactorily grasping the question of line and question of road, thus failing to advance quickly in agricultural production. They profoundly realized that in order to enable the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture to advance forward more penetratingly and more healthily and in order to transform the features of Shunchang, it was necessary to firmly grasp this key link of political line and grasp well the struggle between the two roads in the rural areas.

A Violent Struggle

At the end of 1970, responsible comrades of Shunch'ang hsien led the secretaries of the commune Party committees and secretaries of brigade Party branches of the hsien, as well as responsible persons of the work teams who were squatting-at-the-spot at the lower levels, in proceeding twice to Shatun brigade and holding on-the-spot educational meetings regarding the struggle between the two lines and between the two roads. At a Party Congress held by the newly formed hsien Party committee, representatives of Shatun brigade Party branch gave an account of their experiences and lessons learned in the struggle between the two roads. Throughout the whole hsien they energetically created the revolutionary public opinion that "only

socialism can save China," aroused the masses to unfold violent struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism, and between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook.

Struggles against class enemies. A small handful of class enemies were extremely hostile to the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture and to the carrying out of socialism, and resorted to numerous ways and means to carry out sabotage and trouble-making. With a view to arousing the masses to smash the sabotage activities carried out by the small handful of class enemies, responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee went to stay at certain spots at the communes and brigades in which the class struggle was relatively violent in order to make penetrating investigation and research and to sum up experiences. At the same time, they dispatched a work team composed of 500 hsien and commune cadres as well as sent-down cadres to proceed to 41 brigades and units. They roused the basic-level cadres and commune member masses to conscientiously study the Party's basic line and to penetratingly unfold the "one-strike and three-opposition" campaign in relation to the reality of the locality in waging class struggle and the struggle between the two roads.

In Lienti brigade of Fangtao commune, a small handful of class enemies, taking advantage of the feudal viewpoint of clans a few years ago to undermine the relations between the natural villages of two different clans, incited the labor force to migrate to other places and to engage in commerce by giving up farming, thus causing the collective economy to suffer seriously.

Prior to 1970, this brigade had failed to fulfill the task of requisitioning and purchasing grain every year, and it was the most backward brigade in the whole hsien. In the spring of last year, the hsien sent persons to squat-on-the-spot here, roused the masses to launch a violent attack on the class enemies, and promoted the unity of the masses of two natural villages which had engaged in frequent clashes in the past. In that spring, the brigade's cadres and commune members rallied their strength to wage battles on the low-yield fields, and transformed 444 mow of farmland in 17 valleys. Last year the brigade's total grain output was increased by over 20 percent as compared with the previous year, not only putting an end to the history of relying on the state for grain supply but instead delivering 60,000 catties of commodity grain to the state.

Struggles against the capitalist tendency. Luanhsia commune is situated in an out-of-the-way mountainous area and abounds in forest resources. But most of its farms were muddy fields in valleys with a short photoperiod and a long frost period which caused certain difficulties to agricultural production. Previously, people here carried out indiscriminate felling of collectively-owned trees and destroyed trees in reclaiming land, and the phenomenon of engaging in commerce by giving up farming was serious. The experience of other communes and brigades of the hsien in switching one-crop rice into double-crop rice could not be popularized in this locality, and the whole commune for a long time remained in the backward state of "sowing one crop a year, and depending on the state for supply of food grain."

Houmenchang production team of this commune's Luanhsia brigade has only 13 households, and individual members planted 10,000 palm trees on the collectively-owned land in the past under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, adversely affecting the collective production. In the spring of last year and with the assistance of the brigade Party branch, the newly appointed leader of this production team led the masses to take the socialist road, and requisitioned the grown-up palm forest at a fixed price for collective management. This caused the dissatisfaction of a person who had serious capitalist ideas. He stole the team's production funds, fabricated evidence, and falsely accused the leader of the production team. Responsible comrades of the commune Party committee and leadership members of the brigade Party branch immediately rushed to this production team, carried out investigation and research, and discovered the true fact by relying on the masses. The cadres and masses of the whole team were able to receive profound education in the struggle between the two roads. Everyone resolutely supported the production team leader and collective production was undertaken with vitality.

With the assistance of the hsien Party committee, the commune Party committee took Houmenchang production team as an example to relentlessly grasp the struggle between the two roads in the whole commune. They aroused the broad masses of cadres and commune member masses to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, criticized and repudiated the capitalist tendency, and consolidated the collective economy.

Last year the commune expanded its double-crop rice acreage to 19,000 mow from the 1970 total of 4,000 mow and all the ten brigades increased their harvests and output. The commune's total grain output doubled that of 1966, and it not only fulfilled the state's grain purchase and requisitioning target but also sold 150,000 catties of surplus grain, and markedly raised the food grain consumption level of the commune members. With a relatively rapid progress in multiple undertakings and collective sideline production, the commune's total value of sales of agricultural and sideline products was raised by 40 percent over that of 1970.

Struggles against mentality of small peasant economy. Quite a few comrades in Shunch'ang hsien had a relatively long record of taking part in the revolution but the mentality of the small peasant economy still bound the mind of a number of the comrades. All the year round, they were busy in directing the plowing, sowing and harvesting, but they lacked broad aims for the future and lacked overall planning, thus failing to grasp the fundamental transformation of farming conditions. This was also a main reason for the little change in the production features of Shunch'ang hsien for many years in the past.

From the winter of 1969 to the spring of 1970 leadership comrades joined the people of the whole hsien together to relentlessly criticize the mentality of the small peasant economy, and started comprehensive development of farm fields, mountains, forests, water and roads.

Over the past few years, they have used Laipu brigade as an advanced example to set the whole hsien in motion, developed the power of the socialist collective economy, and carried out farm field capital construction, scoring great achievements. Since then, they have built 485 water conservation projects, transformed 102,000 mow of farmland in mountain valleys, opened up 55 kilometers of highways, and reclaimed 4,800 mow of barren mountains for planting economic crops, thus enabling socialist agriculture to make rapid progress.

An Important Experience

We must conscientiously implement the Party's guidelines and policies. This is an important lesson learned by the Shunch'ang hsien Party committee in the struggles between the two lines and between the two roads. Comrade Ch'en Fu-k'o, chairman of the Shunch'ang hsien revolutionary committee, often talked about his own learning in grasping the "point" at Chengfang brigade. Over the past few years, during the movement of learning from Tachai, Chengfang brigade had persisted in following the socialist orientation through self-reliance and arduous struggle, energetically transformed low yield farms, re-developed mountain valleys, and reaped bumper grain harvests in successive years, setting an example for the whole hsien.

In 1970 the per-mow grain output reached 847 catties. However, the output of timber, bamboo, miscellaneous bamboo products, and mushrooms showed a decline and the brigade-run paper mill suspended its operation. As a result, during the year-end distribution, the collective and commune members received less income.

What was the cause of such a deviation? Did similar problems also exist in other communes and brigades? Ch'en Fu-kou and other responsible comrades led an investigation team to proceed to a number of brigades and a basic-level supply and marketing cooperative to make overall investigation, and discovered that the problems that existed in Chengfang brigade also prevailed in the entire hsien. In recent years after the criticism and repudiation of the capitalist tendency, a number of cadres had harbored the erroneous mentality that "it is safe to grasp grain production but dangerous to grasp multiple undertakings." In the unfolding of struggles between the two lines and between the two roads, they carried out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation without satisfactorily persisting in the guideline and policy of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development." They regarded the grasping of multiple undertakings as "taking money as the key link," "putting money in command" and "taking the capitalist road." They regarded the traditional collective sideline occupations and the commune member households' sideline occupations which were permitted by Party policy as "capitalist tails" and cut them off. From the deviation, they saw the problems of the area; and from the problems of the area, they saw the deviation in the ideas of the leadership.

The struggle practice enabled Shunch'ang hsien's leadership cadres to realize that they must use the Party's policies to arouse the masses and arm the masses in order to thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary

line, and must dare to wage resolute struggle against all "Left" and Right tendencies which are in defiance of the Party's guidelines and policies, and must take care not to allow one tendency to cover up another tendency. Only by making a good arrangement of the five undertakings of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing, by putting grain, cotton, oil crops, bast fibers, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, medicinal herbs and miscellaneous products in their proper positions, and by making a rapid and all-round development of the collective economy, would it be possible to really stick to the socialist orientation and to give full play to the superiority of the socialist system.

Within the sphere of the whole hsien, the leadership comrades held classes to study lines and policies of various types, and educated the cadres and masses of the whole hsien in political line and policy. They also recommended the experience of Anchiang brigade to the whole hsien. This brigade relentlessly grasped grain production and simlutaneously paid attention to the development of multiple undertakings. The brigade's 340 households collectively reclaimed land and planted 1,500 mow of teaseed oil trees at an average of 5 mow for one household, and also developed other sideline production. The teaseed oil crops and other sideline production provided more fertilizers and funds for agricultural production, and promoted grain production. The experience of Anchiang brigade enlightened the hsien leadership immensely. Shunch'ang hsien had quite a few barren mountains that could be used to plant teaseed oil forests, whereas it previously had to procure 300,000 catties of edible oil supply from the state each year. If the whole hsien could do the way Anchiang brigade did, then the whole hsien would have not only reached self-sufficiency in edible oil but also have supplied large amount of edible oil to the state every year. This fully illustrates that if we conscientiously and thoroughly follow the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development" and handle well the relationship between grain production and multiple undertakings, then we can make an all-round development and mutual promotion of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing.

Through study and education, they raised the consciousness of the hsien leadership cadres and basic-level cadres in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, and promoted the development of the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. In 1971 and under the condition caused by an extremely natural disaster, Shunch'ang hsien's total grain output reached 150 million catties, an increase of over 4 million catties over 1970, setting a historic record level. The hsien afforested 38,900 mow, planted 55,000 mow of teaseed oil trees, planted other economic crops such as peanuts and sugar cane, and fulfilled the state's purchase tasks for timber, bamboo, mushrooms, and dried bamboo shoots ahead of schedule. The collective economy is becoming more and more prosperous.

The Reporting Team of Shunch'ang Hsien
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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An Important Problem

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Comment -

In introducing here Shunch'ang hsien's experience in learning from Tachai in agriculture, we find an important and thought-provoking problem and that is we must make it clear in the leadership thinking. The implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the implementation of the Party's various policies in the rural areas, and the implementation of the agricultural production guideline of "Taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development" are in close interrelation with one another.

Some leadership comrades of Shunch'ang hsien took a devious path in this respect. They once devoted themselves to grasping production without seeing the line and without paying attention to the waging of struggles against the capitalist tendency. Subsequently, they paid attention to the grasping of the struggle between the two roads but neglected the Party's guidelines and policies. They were wrong at one time to place grain production and the development of multiple undertakings in two opposite positions, asserting that only by winning high yields of grain could they carry out socialism and follow the socialist road. They regarded multiple undertakings as "taking money as the key link" and as "following the capitalist road." Therefore, for a short period of time, some communes and brigades merely placed emphasis on grain production and relaxed their leadership over multiple undertakings, and regarded the collective sideline production and the commune member households' appropriate sideline production which were permitted by the policy as "capitalist tails" and cut them off.

As a result, even though they raised the grain production, they failed to increase the collective and commune members' income, thus impairing the consolidation and development of the socialist collective economy. Failure of the leadership cadres to resolutely and thoroughly implement the Party's policies and guidelines certainly deviates from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, the correctness or incorrectness of the leadership thinking of the hsien Party committees have important bearing on the hsien's work performance.

The farther we go along the socialist road the wider will it become, and the longer we develop socialist production the more abundant will the results be. Socialist agriculture itself includes the five undertakings of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing and includes various items of production such as grain, cotton, oil crops, bast fibers, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, medicinal herbs and miscellaneous products. Taking grain as the key link is by no means giving up other production items but is to mobilize all other production items simultaneously with the relentless grasping of grain production. If socialism does not occupy the positions of multiple undertakings, then capitalism certainly will. The hsien Party committees' failure to grasp multiple undertakings is not only detrimental to the rapid development of

grain production but also detrimental to the consolidation and development of the rural collective economy.

Hence, in dealing with multiple undertakings, we must not adopt a passive attitude of "taking a devious path," nor can we adopt the erroneous guideline of "resolutely making curtailment" or "cutting them off at one stroke of the sword." We should actively take up leadership, make appropriate arrangements, and make an all-round development of agricultural production. In a word, the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development" and other relevant policies are all a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and must be thoroughly implemented in an all-round way.

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SIDELINE PRODUCTION

Clearly Recognize the Relations Between Agriculture and Sidelines

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 10, 1972)

Ch'ienyang commune of Tungkou hsien, Liaoning Province, abounds in natural resources for the development of multiple undertakings. Several years ago, due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the cadres paid sole attention to grain production to the neglect of multiple undertakings. In the face of such a situation, some comrades held that to learn from Tachai in agriculture was to seek a higher grain production and that sideline production was a matter of no consequence. To them, a gain would always be accompanied by a loss somewhere else and a higher grain production was bound to come with the neglect of some sidelines. The overwhelming majority of comrades took issue with this and were for an overall development of agriculture, afforestation, animal-breeding, sidelines and fishing.

To unify the cadres' awareness, the Party committee of the commune organized everyone for a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction" and the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development." Everyone was made to realize that agriculture was closely bound up with sidelines and that the two promoted each other with neither of them dispensable.

The leading comrades further made a concrete analysis of such typical examples as the No. 6 production team of Yuhao brigade and the No. 3 production team of Shihmen brigade which followed two different methods with different results obtained. The No. 6 production team of Yuhao brigade concerned itself with only agricultural production and cut out such traditional mass sidelines as straw bag knitting. A lack of funds for production resulted. Agricultural production showed no large increase. The collective economy and the commune members' livelihood suffered. On the other hand, the No. 3 production team of Shihmen brigade carried out in an overall manner the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development." It correctly handled the relations between agriculture and sidelines. While guaranteeing proper efforts toward grain production, it made use of local resources in developing multiple undertakings such as fish-breeding, oyster-breeding, straw bag knitting, etc. Income from sidelines in one year reached over ¥22,000. Per-mow grain output jumped sharply from around 300 catties to over 640 catties. Collective accumulation showed a year-to-year increase with the livelihood level of the commune members rising every year.

Living facts made everyone further realize that to take subsidiary production as an inevitable hindrance to agricultural production was to look at problems metaphysically. Whether subsidiary production was a hindrance to agricultural production depended mainly on what kind of thinking was applied as a guide and what kind of line and policy was applied to subsidiary production.

After making clear the dialectical relations between agriculture and sidelines, members of the Party committee unified their thinking. Overall arrangements were made for sideline production of the whole commune. Not only were production teams organized to take up major sidelines but commune members were also encouraged to develop scattered family sidelines such as pig-raising, rabbit-breeding, poultry-raising, knitting, etc. For this commune known as a rice-growing area abounding in rice straw, straw bag knitting was a major sideline. In the past, yearly straw bag production accounted for over 50 percent of the total output value of the whole hsien.

Several years ago, due to neglect of this sideline, income of both the collective and individual commune members suffered a drop. State needs were also left unfulfilled. Last year, the method involving collective operation, scattered production and fixed remuneration was adopted. Housewives and other auxiliary laborers were aroused to make use of the slack farming season and spare hours to do knitting. In one year, 2,800,000-odd straw bags were knitted, 1,200,000-odd pieces more than in 1970. Due to the correct handling of the relations between agriculture and sidelines, this commune not only achieved the highest grain output in history last year but also registered a total income from sidelines to the amount of ¥2,600,000. Sidelines provided funds for agricultural production and capital construction. Large supplies of agricultural and farm implements were bought. Public accumulation and commune members' income also showed an increase. (By our own correspondent)

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Adhere To the Socialist Orientation in Sideline Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 10, 1972)

After Hsich'u brigade of Ihsing hsien, Kiangsu Province, criticized the capitalist tendencies in subsidiary production, a small number of cadres in developing multiple undertakings were afraid of the appearance of capitalism. It was held that "taking up agriculture is a good risk and tackling multiple undertakings a real risk." Therefore, attention was paid to rice and not to multiple undertakings.

The revolutionary committee of the brigade took timely note of such an erroneous idea. Cadres were organized to study the Party's guideline and policies. Everyone was made to realize that multiple undertakings represented an important position for the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads in the production field. To shrink from taking up multiple undertakings was in essence to give up proletarian leadership over the position of multiple undertakings and give capitalism a free run. This was the real danger of it.

For sidelines undertaken by the collective, does the orientation leave no room for deviation? Facts of class struggle show that placing sidelines under collective management does not mean the solution of the problem of socialist orientation. In the launching of collective sidelines by the brigade, some people suggested some undertakings that promised quick returns and fat profits, claiming that "for collective sidelines money earned is for the collective and fully justified for that matter." The Party branch of the brigade saw this as a struggle between the two lines. The commune member masses were aroused in time to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development," "Take agriculture as the foundation," etc. Through study, it was unanimously held that sidelines incompatible with the guideline of making sidelines support agriculture and the principle of making use of locally available resources should not be taken up. The poor and lower-middle peasants doggedly adhered to the principle of taking local features into consideration, making use of locally available resources and starting operations locally. They made full use of local natural resources and developed subsidiary production closely related to agricultural production, and put various sidelines in the socialist orbit of "taking agriculture as the foundation." All the time they lived up to the goal of:

(1) Persisting in the energetic development of pig-breeding enterprise to benefit agricultural production;

(2) Persisting in the energetic development of silkworm and mulberry production with state needs in mind;

(3) Persisting in breeding fish and poultry with the livelihood needs of urban and rural people in mind;

(4) Persisting in processing grain and fodder for the convenidnce of the commune member masses;

(5) Persisting in protecting and expanding sideline resources with long-term construction in mind.

At present, this brigade has increased its number of multiple undertakings to 15 kinds, every item of subsidiary production being closely linked with agricultural production and with the commune members' livelihood.

In the light of various kinds of locally available natural resources, this brigade made overall planning and unified arrangements for its various sidelines and put them respectively under the management of the brigade or the production team according to the Party's economic policies. While the collective economy was assured of absolute predominance, commune members were energetically encouraged to develop family sidelines. The Party branch of the brigade strengthened leadership over subsidiary production and put in charge cadres responsible for subsidiary production management, from brigade to production team. Achieved was the goal of exercising unified leadership, sharing work responsibilities, making constant inspections and laying hold of the orientation.

Hsich'u brigade doggedly took grain as the lever in developing multiple undertakings and sought overall development, and made sidelines support agriculture. For seven consecutive years, its per-mow grain output surpassed the target in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Continuous progress was obtained in afforestation, stock-raising, sidelines and fishing. In the recent past four years, the whole brigade contributed an average of 1,300,000 catties of grain to the state per year. Collective income from sidelines accounted for around 40 percent of the total annual income. From reed-knitting, fish-breeding, silkworm-breeding and other main collective sidelines handled by the brigade alone, annual income reached over ¥100,000. Substantial capital was provided for agricultural production. The whole brigade basically introduced irrigation facilities for its farmland, and assured 34,000,000 mow of farmland of a study and high yield, with harvests safely protected from the havoc of drought and waterlogging. For drainage and irrigation, threshing, agricultural and subsidiary product processing, etc., mechanization or electrification was introduced. Commune members' income showed a steady increase. The overwhelming majority of poor and lower-middle peasants moved into new tiled premises. With grain and money to spare, they were living better and better. (By our own correspondent)

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Local Industries Prosper on Shanghai Outskirts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 11, 1972)

six times as much local industry run by counties, communes and brigades is located on the outskirts of shanghai as in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

over 70 per cent of these are run by brigades. these local industries produce tractor accessories, motors, threshers, pumps and chemical fertilizer, and furniture, clothing, straw matting and pottery pots. some process farm and side-line produce. apart from all this, they take assignments from bigger city industries.

these small plants were built in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle. they make good use of whatever is available and devise their own methods.

the no. 2 hardware factory in chingpu county turned out its own 250-ton stamping machine to process tractor parts. when it accepted the task in 1970, it lacked the stamping machine. the workers resolved to make it and went to big factories to see such machines. they went to the second-hand goods company to look for steel plate. the workers learned welding while making the machine. they succeeded in four months. the products processed are up to standard.

the jack factory in paoshan county is another example. in a few months, the workers turned out on their own a needed gear cutting machine. the factory now no longer depends on others for this work. the machine is four times as efficient as the ordinary type.

the factories were built to make full use of local resources to create wealth for the state. many commune- and brigade-run enterprises use willows and reeds they plant and rice straw to make various kinds of wicker suitcases, small farm implements, straw matting and straw sacks for the markets. the chemical works of the tinghsin commune in chinshan county presses cotton husks to produce furfural and uses it to make medicine, insecticide, dyes and plastics. the seaside salt chemical works of fenghsien uses sea water to produce items for the metallurgical and chemical industries. many factories undertake to turn waste water and gas and industrial waste from city factories to use. some factories have used slag to make cement for building bridges and conduits.

the ten county-run chemical fertilizer plants set up in 1958 with the people's communes contributed a great deal to the good harvests in the locality over the years. the commune-run chemical fertilizer and insecticide plants produce for their own use. local factories repair and manufacture farm machines or parts.

the shanghai outskirts now have 8.5 times as many tractors as in 1965. the capacity of irrigation and drainage facilities increased by 28.5 per cent. 95 per cent of the fields are irrigated and drained by power and machinery.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

China Makes Mass Scientific Experiments in Cultivating Spring Wheat

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

many rural areas in china have conducted mass scientific experiments to raise the yield of spring wheat.

the commune members, cadres and agro-technicians are guided by the "eight-point charter" for agriculture formulated by chairman mao. it consists of soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management.

cold resistant and adaptable to various types of soil and climate, quick-ripening spring wheat is a major food crop in china and widely grown in the country, especially in colder areas with a short frost-free period. in northern china, it is sown in early spring while in southern china, it is sometimes sown in late spring. it is generally harvested before the rainy season and therefore is suitable for low-lying land. spring wheat is interplanted or rotated with other crops, or grown as a catch crop so that two or three crops can be harvested in a year.

spring wheat was generally regarded as a low-yield crop. farming scientifically, many parts of china have obtained during the cultural revolution high yields that surpass the annual target for per-hectare yield set in the national programme for agricultural development. the area irrigated by the yellow river in the ningsia hui autonomous region achieved an average yield of 3 tons per hectare on 66,000 hectares of land. the shihchia production brigade in kweiteh county, chinghai province, registered an average yield of 5.7 tons per hectare on some 66 hectares.

peasants, cadres and scientific workers pooled their efforts to analyze the growth cycle of various crops in the light of materialist dialectics and work out new systems of rotating crops that ripen at different times. this makes for better use of air, sunshine and other conditions and raises the land utilization rate. a farming area in inner mongolia, where a one crop system had been prevalent because of its short frost-free period,

is moving to double-cropping now that the people sow spring wheat and maize or soyabeans at different times of the year on the same plots. a production team in the northernmost province of heilungkiang that had the same problem now sows spring wheat earlier than usual and harvests toward the end of july, in time to put in another crop of millet. reaping two crops a year instead of the previous one, they brought grain output up from 2.5 tons to 4.6 tons per hectare.

the selection of good spring wheat seed is another area of research. people recognize that seed is the internal cause through which water, fertilizer and other external factors help raise output. in recent years, many new strains were developed and adopted on extensive areas. close to one hundred strains were bred in kansu province in northwest china and over sixty of them showing a higher yield potential were popularized. a production team on the outskirts of yumen municipality in the same province sowed spring wheat that they bred to two hectares last year. despite a severe drought, the yield averaged 7.69 tons per hectare. other northern provinces also reported considerable increases in output as a result of locally developed good strains. the staff of the agro-scientific institutions in heilungkiang province dared to think and act in a revolutionary spirit and bred new strains by combining radiation with hybridization. a variety of seeds were also evolved by ecological methods. they are fertilizer absorptive and resistant to drought and excessive humidity, and ripen early.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientific Farming Brings Good Harvests to Southeast China Production Brigade

(HCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 11, 1972)

grain output averaging over 15 tons per hectare has been achieved for seven years running by a production brigade in minhou county in the southeast china's coastal province of fukien.

the commune cadres and members used dialectical materialism to guide their scientific experiments to grasp the laws of growing rice.

after the hsiangchien commune was set up in 1958, the yangtao production brigade under it made great efforts to build water control projects, level the land and do other capital construction work, relying on their collective strength. they built reserviors and set up electric pumping stations for irrigation and drainage. this turned most of the fields into land giving high, stable yield despite dry spells and excessive rains.

but grain output still did not rise enough because they planted a long-stalk rice strain that is liable to lodging and cannot stand heavy manuring.

they first made experiments in some production teams with improved strains of short-stalk rice from elsewhere in 1962. but most of the teams did not get good harvests. they turned to chairman mao's "on practice" which says: "after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success".

the cadres and commune members of the yangtsuo production brigade, in summing up their experience, analyzed the improved seed from the dialectical view-point of "one divides into two". the improved seed had the strong points of standing up well to heavy doses of fertilizer, resisting lodging, having more tillers, ripening earlier and giving high-yield. but it had a weak point; it was easily affected by pests. they decided on a new method of cultivation to overcome its weak point and take advantage of its strong points.

every production team carried out experiments on large tracts the following year. output increased markedly. they then adopted improved strains of short-stalk rice for early and late rice in 1965 and the output was double that of 1962.

they began a mass campaign to experiment with new methods of cultivation. an experimental centre was set up in the brigade, with many smaller ones in the teams. while doing field management, people observed the growth cycle of the rice and made a comparative analysis. some plots on higher ground became dry and the plants turned yellow and then green again. the stalks were sturdier than usual, were less prone to diseases and pests, had more effective ears and yielded more. people discovered that the crops on some low-lying plots, being in water all the time had contrary results. they recognized that although water was essential to the growth of rice as a whole, the need varied with the stages of growth. it was necessary to irrigate accordingly and sometimes even to allow the fields to dry. they worked out a new irrigation system coupled with rational close planting and fertilization in 1965. the brigade has since maintained yields at 15 tons per hectare.

the brigade carried over the momentum during the cultural revolution, following chairman mao's teaching: "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice".

their 1965 experience was to dry the fields for a period and resume the supply of water when the crops were in the earing stage. they stopped this practice in recent years because they had increased the soil cover by adding large amounts of river silt, and the increased moisture was enough to meet the crop's need for water. the new practice facilitated the passage of air and sunshine, increasing the solubility of fertilizer and enabled the root system to strike deeper. the crops were more resistant to lodging and plant diseases. more and bigger grains raised the yield further. the 1971 per-unit yield was 5.5 per cent over that of the previous year.

the brigade has in the past decade evolved and popularized good strains of seed and supplied neighbouring villages with several thousand tons.

the brigade's mass scientific farming efforts have also been effective in application of fertilizer, close planting and prevention of pests and plant diseases. it is an advanced agricultural unit in fukien province.

GOOD HARVEST

Outskirts of Northwest China City Reaps Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Sining, Apr. 12, 1972)

the outskirts of sining, capital of northwest china's chinghai province, got record harvests of grain and vegetables last year despite low temperature. grain output increased from 2.6 tons in 1970 to three tons per hectare, reaching the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. total output of vegetables reached 50,000 tons, much more than the year before. the number of pigs rose from 17,000 in 1970 to 29,000 last year, an all-time high.

this is due to the efforts of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the area. they led the cadres and commune members in learning from north china's tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and in carrying out education in ideology and political line. this fired the enthusiasm of the commune members for socialism and their determination to raise output.

situated on the chinghai plateau over 2,300 metres above sea level, the area has a frost-free period of only 100 days. the 79 production brigades in the six people's communes have a population of 80,000 and 7,666.7 hectares of arable land. before liberation, the people farmed the poor land with primitive methods. lack of fertilizer and water for irrigation kept output extremely low. they relied on their collective strength to develop agriculture after liberation. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other swindlers held back this development. the best harvest was never more than 2.2 tons per hectare.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth national party congress, the party organizations and revolutionary committees made up their mind to lead the masses in learning from tachai so as to reach the three-ton target set in the national programme. however, a few people lacked confidence because of the poor natural conditions.

the party organizations led the cadres of the communes, brigades and teams in discussing how to change nature in the light of tachai's experience. they also summed up the experience of some local units.

the party branch of the shangshihlipu production brigade had learned from tachai and educated the peasants in mao tsetung thought in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. this promoted the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and peasants. they worked hard and raised grain output to 3.75 tons per hectare, well above the target set in the programme.

members of the no. 2 team of the taonan brigade displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and in several years of hard effort created over 49 hectares of terraced fields which formerly were scattered in over 666 plots on the slopes. they raised grain output from two tons in 1969 to 3.9 tons per hectare in 1970.

these examples served as a profound education in political line among the cadres. they realized that if they wanted to learn from tachai, they must have high aspirations and bring into play the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism.

in the winter of 1970, the party organizations at various levels led the commune members in levelling land. the pace-setter was the pengchiachai brigade party branch, whose members took part in the work. in tachai's spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the brigade levelled all its 1,800 plots of rough land, 166 hectares in all, and created 400 raised fields fed by four irrigation ditches. it achieved high yields from the improved land. its experience has been widely popularized on the outskirts. in the past year and more, 2,400 hectares, or 34 per cent of the area's farmland, have been levelled and 15 big and small irrigation projects built.

this area used to follow an old cropping system. after giving education in ideology and political line, the party organizations at various levels led the cadres and commune members last year in breaking with conservative ideas and practising scientific farming.

SAVINGS

More Bank Savings in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 12, 1972)

bank savings in southwest china multi-national yunnan province in 1971 were 45 per cent over 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, or 23 times that of 1952.

rural bank savings, which had risen sharply, accounted for more than half of the total. a large number of new accounts were opened and fixed savings deposits increased.

all this reflects the constant growth of industry and agriculture in the province and the rising living standards of the people under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the state does not levy personal income tax.

the province's gross industrial output last year was 8.5 times that of 1952 and gross agricultural output 2.3 times. industrial progress led to a nearly sevenfold increase in the number of industrial and office workers of various nationalities last year over 1952. the income of many a family increased as more people in the family became wage-earners. this enabled more families to deposit money in the banks to support socialist construction.

in the rural people's communes, not only able-bodied men and women but teen-agers and old folk have appropriate work to do. production brigades or teams distribute grain, fuel and money to commune members according to their work. the communes care for the livelihood of those who have lost the ability to work and have no relatives to depend on. the peasants' incomes rise with the growth of the collective economy.

under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, the working people suffered from soaring prices and exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies, which came to 1,750 kinds. life was harsh. after liberation, the people's government did away with currency inflation and prices have since remained stable. the government has repeatedly reduced the selling prices of daily necessities. the purchasing prices of agricultural and side-line products, however, rose by 92 per cent on the average in 1971 over 1950.

radical changes have taken place in multi-national villages near the frontier. the poor and lower-middle peasants in manchinglan village in chinghung county had no land of their own in pre-liberation days. with collectivization, the village, now a production team, has bought farm machines, built up a collective grain reserve of 70 tons, and raised an accumulation fund of 60,000 yuan. all households have bicycles and bank savings, averaging over 100 yuan each.

responding to chairman mao's call, members of lisu nationality of a production team in the tiching tibetan autonomous chou have worked hard to develop agriculture and side-line production. grain output has shot up and people's income increased. the 22-household team has a primary school and is connected by a radio rediffusion system. all families have bank savings. gone are the days when the lisu people had to walk barefoot and sleep without bed-clothes.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Sino-Albanian Agreement on Farm Machinery Loan Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1972)

an agreement on a loan for farm machinery given by china to albania was signed here this evening between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of albania.

the agreement was signed by piro dodbiba, leader of the albanian government delegation, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, and pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the albanian side were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china; members of the albanian government delegation: spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and thanas gjini, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade; stavri mitezi, an expert with the delegation; and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the chinese side were sha feng, minister, and yang li-kung, vice-minister, of agriculture and forestry; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including wang ming-hsiu, wang pin, chang chuan-chung, chou ping, chang hsueh-teh, chao chih-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

before the signing ceremony, li hsien-nien, pai hsiang-kuo, sha feng and others met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with comrade piro dodbiba and all members on the albanian government delegation he is leading, as well as albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and embassy officials.

after the signing ceremony, minister pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet in honour of the albanian government delegation.

pai hsiang-kuo and piro dodbiba made heart-warming speeches at the banquet, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. they wished that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism would be further strengthened and that the friendly relations of economic cooperation between the two countries would grow constantly.

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Fetes Albanian Comrades

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 11, 1972)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a dinner party at the embassy here yesterday evening in honour of the responsible members of the ministry of foreign affairs of albania and the party and government leaders in lezha district who recently invited him and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy to pay a friendly visit to lezha district.

the dinner party was attended by nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs of albania, reis malile and ksenofon nushi, vice-ministers of foreign affairs, and other responsible members of the ministry of foreign affairs.

the dinner party was also attended by mentor muco, first secretary of the party committee of the lezha district, and baki karalliu, chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of the lezha district.

misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, was also present.

at the dinner party which proceeded in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere, ambassador liu chen-hua and minister nesti nase proposed toasts to the steady development and strengthening of the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between china and albania, between their two parties and two peoples, and to the health and a long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1972)

baron patriek nothomb, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of belgium in peking, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Educationists' Tour to China Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1972)

a 15-member educationists' tour to china of the society for anglo-chinese understanding led by j.w. thompson and magery causer wound up a visit to peking and left here by air today for a tour of sian, yenan and shanghai before going home.

upon its arrival in and departure from peking, the visiting group was greeted and seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned tao yung-nien and lo ta-cheng. while in peking, the guests visited universities, a middle school, a may 7 cadres school and places of historical and cultural interest.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Government Shipping Delegation Arrives in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Apr. 11, 1972)

a government shipping delegation of the people's republic of china arrived here on the morning of april 9 at the invitation of the ceylonese government. the leader of the delegation is chinese ambassador to ceylon ma tzu-ching who is already in colombo and the deputy leader of the delegation is chou chiu-yen.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by karandawela, permanent secretary to the ministry of shipping and tourism, and other officials of ceylon. chinese ambassador and head of the delegation ma tzu-ching was also present.

kalugalla, minister of shipping and tourism of ceylon and leader of the ceylonese government delegation, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation yesterday evening.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs Receives Chou Hua-min

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 10, 1972)

clodomiro almeyda medina, chilean minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon received chou hua-min, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development and vice-minister of foreign trade. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

also present were lin ping, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to chile, and chinese representative chang chien-hua.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Receives Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Teheran, Apr. 11, 1972)

amir abass hoveida, prime minister of iran, this morning received chen chieh, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china. prime minister hoveida had a friendly talk with him.

present on the occassion were hassan ali mehran, under-secretary for economic affairs of the ministry of economy of iran, and chen hsin-jen, chinese ambassador to iran.

abbas ali khalattari, minister of foreign affairs of iran, received vice-minister chen chieh this afternoon. they had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Aichi-Kyushu Students' Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1972)

a 19-member japanese aichi-kyushu students' friendship delegation arrived here by train yesterday. leader of the delegation is yoshinori ito, deputy leader juntaro aoyagi, secretary general kazuo shikano, and deputy secretacy general takao saito.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned li chen, pan chih-kang, tuan yun and tai chih-chao, as well as representatives of students.

the delegation arrived in china on march 27. before coming to peking, it had visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai and wuhsi.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Kuwait for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Apr. 11, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with wang fu-yung as leader and tai yung-chin and chao chi-hsin as deputy-leaders arrived here from pakistan by air today for a friendly visit to kuwait at the invitation of the kuwaiti national table tennis association.

it was welcomed at the airport by abdullah yousef jamal, president, and mabark hamad al rashed, secretary, of the kuwaiti national table tennis association; director of the youth department of kuwaiti ministry of social affairs and labour abdul al rahman al mazoroe; captain of kuwaiti table tennis national team jawad boshare; and other kuwaiti officials and friends.

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Premier and Mrs. Ramgoolam Arrive in Shanghai on Official Visit to China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 11, 1972)

mauritius premier seewoosagur ramgoolam and mrs. ramgoolam and other distinguished guests from mauritius arrived here by air this afternoon on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

premier and mrs. ramgoolam and the other mauritius guests will go on to peking by special plane tomorrow.

the distinguished mauritius guests were given a warm welcome at shanghai airport today by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; yang fu-chen and wang shao-yung, vice-chairmen, and feng kuo-chu, chen ah-ta and shih sheng-mei, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 2,000 local people.

also present at the airport were ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and comrade wang hao, who had specially come to shanghai from peking to greet the guests.

shanghai's hungchiao airport today flew the national flags of mauritius and china. premier and mrs. ramgoolam and others stepped down from the plane amid cheers and the din of drums and cymbals. young people in their holiday best performed joyous dances. other people waved flowers and colourful scarves to express their warm welcome to the mauritius' guests. they also shouted: "firmly support the mauritius government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and mauritius exclamation"

wang hung-wen gave a dinner this evening in honour of premier and mrs. ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from mauritius.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Visits Karachi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 10, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team now on a friendly visit to pakistan played its last friendly match with pakistan players in karachi yesterday evening. r.b. talpur, senior advisor to the governor of sind province, and about 2,000 spectators watched the match. the chinese team arrived in karachi on april 9 from lahore.

a streamer with the inscription in chinese, "warm welcome to the friends from the people's republic of china", was hung in the stadium. men's and women's singles and mixed doubles were played. the chinese players also played two exhibition matches. the excellent performance of the players of the two countries won enthusiastic welcome from the spectators.

after exchanging gifts between the chinese table tennis team and the karachi table tennis federation, senior adviser talpur gave a speech at the end of the matches. he said that both the pakistan president and his people cherish lofty feelings towards the chinese people. "you are just like our family members. we believe that a stronger china is in the interest of the asian people because the chinese people uphold principle and always stand on our side," he said.

wang fu-yung, leader of the chinese team, expressed his profound thanks for the warm reception given to the chinese team by the pakistan government and its people.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Pakistan for Kuwait

(NCNA-English Karachi, Apr. 11, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team led by wang fu-yung, a leading member of the peking physical culture and sports commission, left here for kuwait today after concluding a five-day friendly visit to pakistan.

seeing them off at the airport were a.u. zafar, president, and farooqzaman, honourary general secretary, of the pakistan table tennis federation, leading members of the karachi table tennis association and pakistan table tennis players. miao chiu-jui, chinese consul-general in karachi, was present.

m.m. usmani, administrator of the karachi municipal corporation, held a reception yesterday evening in honour of the chinese team. the reception was attended by over two hundred guests, mostly from the sports circle.

chinese consul-general miao chiu-jui held a reception yesterday for the visiting chinese table tennis team.

some 300 people including pakistan government officials and personages of the sports circle attended the reception.

during the reception, the chinese table tennis players had very cordial and warm conversations with the pakistan friends. they repeatedly proposed toasts to the constant development of friendship between the sportsmen and peoples of the two countries.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chou En-lai and Chi Peng-fei Meet with Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr.10, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, this evening met with abu nidal, leader of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization, and abu dawod, member of the delegation. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

munier ibrahim hammoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including ho ying, chai cheng-wen, chou chueh, kao chien-chung, lin ai-li, li liu-ken, chang chen, chao ching-tien and yuan tien-wei.

the delegation of the palestine liberation organization arrived in peking on april 7 after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1972)

abu nidal, leader of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization, and abu dawod, member of the delegation, left here by air this morning.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry; chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence;

and leading members of departments concerned of the foreign ministry, including wang hai-jung, chou chueh, chang shu, lin ai-li and kao chien-chung.

present were members of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, palestinian friends in peking, and diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china.

during their stay in peking, the palestinian comrades-in-arms visited a factory and a people's commune and toured the great wall and the palace museum.

CHINA AND PERU

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group to Peru Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1972)

chuang pu-sheng, head of the chinese economic construction achievements exhibition group to peru, and others, returned here by train today.

they were met at the railway station by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned, including li shu-teh, cheng hua-min, wang ke-chung and yu shu-chen.

also present were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo, counsellor miguel barandiaran of the peruvian embassy in peking and deputy director dasso augusto of the peruvian commercial office in china.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

China Tour Team of Singapore Medical Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1972)

a china tour team of the singapore medical association with koh eng kheng, president of the association, as its leader, and gwee ah leng as its deputy leader, arrived here today.

welcoming the team at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including li chuan-chung, kao chin-o, chang hsiao-lou, chu ping-yi and tai chih-chao.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Visits Swedish Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1972)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien together with chen shao-yun, minister of the metallurgical industry, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and liu shao-wen, a leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, visited the swedish industrial exhibition in peking this afternoon. they were accompanied by arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and leif e. carling, organizing director of the exhibition. vice-premier li hsien-nien and others had friendly conversations with the swedish friends.

leading members of chinese departments concerned han hsu, wang tung, wang wen-lin, li yung-ting, tung chao, huang chao-hsuan and li chien-hsiang also visited the exhibition.

Peking Film Show in Honor of Swedish Industrial Exhibition Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a film reception here this evening in honour of the swedish industrial exhibition group. the colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was shown.

among the guests were olle tunberg, first secretary of the embassy of the kingdom of sweden in peking, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

present were leading members of the host and other organizations including ma chia-chun, li yung-ting and chi pao-shu.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Sends Message of Condolence on Death of A.A. Karume

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, expressing deep condolences on the death of first vice-president abeid amani karume due to assassination. the message reads:

his excellency julius k. nyerere,
president of the united republic of tanzania,

dar es salaam

shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of his excellency abeid amani karume, first vice-president of the united republic of tanzania, due to assassination, i wish to express to you my deep condolences and profound sympathy.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

april 10, 1972

Chinese Leaders Express Condolences at Tanzanian Embassy on Death of A.A. Karume

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, called at the embassy of the united republic of tanzania in peking this afternoon, and expressed their condolences on the death of first vice-president abeid amani karume of the united republic of tanzania due to assassination.

in the embassy hall was a portrait of the late first vice-president. the national flag of the united republic of tanzania hung above the portrait.

placed in the hall were wreaths presented by tung pi-wu, acting chairman, soong ching ling, vice-chairman, of the people's republic of china, chou en-lai, premier of the state council, as well as by the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china.

chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, chi peng-fei and others, accompanied by tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and embassy officials, stood in silent tribute before the portrait.

the chinese premier and others had a cordial conversation with ambassador r.s. wambura.

among those who also called at the tanzanian embassy to express their condolences were leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries hsiao ching-kuang, fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, yang chieh, chung hui, chen mu-hua, kuo lu, chou jung-kuo, ting hsueh-sung, han hsu, ho kung-kai and chu chuan-hsien, as well as chinese engineers and technicians who had worked in tanzania.

CHINA AND UN

Chou Hua-min Calls on Secretary-General of the UNCTAD

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 10, 1972)

chou hua-min, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development and vice-minister of foreign trade today called on manuel perez-guerrero, secretary-general of unctad. they had a friendly conversation.

chinese representative shao yi-li was also present.

Chou Hua-min Calls on Chairman of UN Board

(NCNA-English Santiago, Chile, Apr. 10, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development and vice-minister of foreign trade, this morning called on h.j. brillantes, chairman of the trade and development board of the united nations.

they had a friendly conversation.

chinese representative yen chia-hua was present.

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Chiao Kuan-hua Meet Friendship Delegation of US "Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars"

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the friendship delegation to china of the u.s. "committee of concerned asian scholars".

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including chang wen-chin, ti wen-wei, yang kung-su, yueh tai-heng, chou pei-yuan, chou yi-liang, hsieh ching-yi, hsing jen-hsien, chu chuan-hsien, cheng chi-hung, hsi chen-huan, hsu chung-ching, chi chao-chu, liu ming-hua, chang ching-erh and li chien-ying.

Delegation of US Black Panther Party Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1972)

the delegation of the black panther party of the united states left kwangchow for home today after a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

when the visiting delegation left peking for a tour of southern china, it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned, including li hsiao-pai, lin tang, hu hung-fan and lin hsien-nung.

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* NATIONAL *
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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM IN PLA

Maintain Party Democratic Centralism Consciously

- How the Party committee of a certain regiment of the Foochow units of the PLA, under extremely dispersed conditions, insures that the whole regiment is united in action and advances victoriously along Chairman Mao's army building line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 11, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, April 10, 1972) The Party committee of a certain garrison regiment of the Foochow units of the PLA, under extremely dispersed conditions, consciously maintains Party democratic centralism, strengthens the Party committee's collective leadership and insures that the whole regiment is united in action and advances victoriously along Chairman Mao's army building line.

This regiment is stationed on some islands on the coastal defense front and is widely dispersed. In order to strengthen Party leadership, the Party committee of the regiment regularly organizes everybody to study such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "On Strengthening the Party System," "Methods of Work of Party Committees," and "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party," which enables everybody to strengthen Party-mindedness and maintain democratic centralism in the Party committee. This regimental Party committee has succeeded, no matter under what condition, in always handing all important problems to the Party committee for collective discussion, and after a decision is taken, it is carried out by the committee members separately.

Once, the Party committee at the upper level indicated that the members should, with reference to the actual condition of the unit, carry out education in line. At the time, most of the members of the Party committee of the regiment were staying at points at the basic level and only deputy

political commissar Feng Yüeh-hsiu, a standing member of the Party committee in charge of political education in the unit, was in charge of work back at the office. In accordance with the spirit of the directive from the upper level, he thereupon first drafted a plan for education, sought the views of the other members of the Party committee individually, and after making revisions and amendments, finally presented it to the Party committee for discussion and approval. In the implementation of this plan, they employed such a method as comparing the new society with the old and comparing the two roads, the two lines and two different results in carrying out study and discussion bearing in mind the fact that the fighters of the company units had all grown up under the red flag and never experienced oppression under the former society, and enabled the cadres and fighters by means of such lively education to raise their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Under the dispersed condition of the unit, it is extremely important for members of the Party committee "to exchange information" in time. The committee member in charge of work at the office of the Party committee of this regiment is able to transmit in time the gist of directives from the upper level, as well as the state of the work in the whole regiment to members of the Party committee staying at points at the basic level, and enables everyone to have a picture of the overall situation. Members of the Party committee at the basic level also regularly report in time their condition and the experience they have acquired to the Party committee.

At the end of last year, the Party committee decided to carry out education on Chairman Mao's army building line in the unit. Fan Te-hsing, the director of the Political Office and a member of the Party committee, went to a construction company to stay at a selected spot. After penetrating investigation and practice he and the cadres and fighters of the unit summed up together a set of methods for carrying out line education where work was heavy and time short, and for carrying out education under conflicting conditions between work and study and in a manner appropriate to the condition and time. He reported the situation and experience in time to the Party committee. The Party committee immediately popularized this experience and enabled the education in line as well as other work in the unit to achieve better results.

Under the dispersed condition of the unit, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of this regiment pay special attention to strengthening conscientiously Party-mindedness and giving full play to democracy. In everyday work, they pay attention to placing correctly the positions of the collective and the individual in relation to each other, uphold collective leadership everywhere, and set the pace in implementing Party decisions.

Once, the Party committee was discussing the selection of advanced typical examples from among the units and Chu Lao-shun, the political commissar and secretary of the Party committee, proposed taking a certain company as a typical example for the whole company. The majority of the Party committee agreed with his proposal, but a Party committee member from this company in the regiment expressed his disagreement, and suggested the selection of another unit as a typical example. The secretary of the Party

committee asked this Party committee member to express himself fully. After the meeting he personally went into the company for investigation and study and again handed the matter to the Party committee for full discussion. In the end, everybody unanimously agreed that the view of the Party committee member who was in the minority was the right one, and the secretary of the Party committee voluntarily abandoned his own view.

Another time, the Party committee decided to send Li Lai-yün, a deputy secretary of the Party committee, to grasp the work of transplanting. In the past Li Lai-yün had all along been in charge of military training in the unit, and was not very conversant with agricultural production in saline and alkaline fields. However, when he thought that was the decision of the Party, he immediately went deep into the farms for investigation and study, and together with the cadres and fighters, grasped the law governing the transplanting of rice in saline and alkaline fields, and was able to direct the progress of the work of transplanting.

The conscious strengthening of Party-mindedness by the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee in that way and the upholding of the action of collective leadership by the Party committee has inspired the "squad members" of the Party committee to place themselves more consciously under the centralized leadership of the Party committee, and no matter how dispersed they normally might be, their hearts are as one in spite of their dispersed state, and they are strengthening Party leadership over military affairs and politics as well as various other work.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Maintain the Orientation of Literature and Art in Serving Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

- An account of the spare-time literature and art propaganda team of the No. 16 production brigade of Luyüan commune of Shachou hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 11, 1972)

In developing spare-time cultural activities in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers," the Party branch of the No. 16 production brigade of Luyüan commune of Shachou hsien, Kiangsu Province, has in accordance with the particular condition of the countryside realistically strengthened leadership over the spare-time literature and art propaganda team, carried out in-depth education in ideology and political line, and maintained the principle of spare-time, frugal, small-size and varied activities, and conscientiously succeeded in keeping the troupe small, its programs short and the properties simple. In that way not only is it not separated from collective productive labor, but it can also develop routine propaganda literature and art and occupy the cultural position in the countryside. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised members of the team as "propaganda team of Mao Tse-tung's thought, fighters defending the socialist ideology and cultural positions, and shock troops in grasping revolution and stimulating production."

Since its establishment, the spare-time literature and art propaganda team of the No. 16 production brigade of Luyüan commune has all along kept its troupe small, its programs short and its properties simple, and it has done a great deal of useful work in running the literature and art propaganda well. When it was first established, because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art, a small number of people for the sake of "making achievement" and "establishing a reputation" at a single stroke took 34 laborers off their production jobs, spent more than JMP$70 in making curtains, costumes and properties, and used more than 20 days for rehearsing. After giving only two performances in the production brigade, it hastened to "go on tour." When the poor and lower-middle peasants saw that, they were hurt and said pointedly, "If this continues the spare-time propaganda team would turn into a professional team." The sharp criticism of the poor and lower-middle peasants set the Party branch of the production team to ponder. Should they maintain the orientation for literature and art of the Party? That was the reflection of the two lines and the two ideologies in literature and art in the countryside.

The Party branch of the production brigade organized the propaganda team for a study class, and arming them with Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art, conscientiously summed up the

lesson learned and the experience acquired and reorganized the ranks. Everybody realized that, on the basis of the actual condition of the production team, to put on a big show would not only increase the size of the troupe, but the time for rehearsals would also be longer, it would cost more money and would naturally lead to separation from production, from the people and from reality, and would basically be in contravention to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

Some of the comrades said, "The so-called making a bit of 'achievement' and establishing a 'reputation' is actually being under the pernicious influence of the revisionist black line of literature and art and being hoodwinked by the '4 scoundrels.' Only by taking the road of self-reliance, making do with what is available and conscientiously keeping the troupe small, the programs short and the properties simple could we maintain spare time, small-size and variety, maintain making revolution locally, keep the road of practicing frugality and thrift and truly serving the poor and lower-middle peasants." After learning their lesson, they kept their feet in their own unit, turned their face to the production team, and by making use of their spare time and following the situation closely in coordination with the center, wrote some short and brilliant sketches based on the new personalities, events and customs and manners that appeared in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside and propagated socialist ideas in time. Most of the costumes and properties they required were all either made by themselves or borrowed and substituted. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised them by saying, "Although the troupe is small, little work is wasted. The program may be short, but the effect is good. The costume and property may be simple, but they could all be carried in a basket. They are truly the barefoot propaganda team of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

This spare-time propaganda team of the production brigade has in the course of practice suffered many reverses. However, by resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and carrying out work in accordance with the policies and principle of the Party, they have in the struggle maintained keeping the troupe small, the programs short and the properties simple, as well as constantly consolidating and improving.

In the spring of 1969, the spare-time literature and art propaganda team, in close coordination with the political movement, wrote in the light of the actual struggle in the production brigade itself, short programs that were brief and concise as well as strongly militant in character to expose and attack effectively the plot and sabotaging activities of the class enemies. The small handful of class enemies were frightened to death of them and hated them with a vengeance. They spread rumors and lies and uttered such nonsense as "They won't spend any time on rehearsing big features, but rehearse only things about violence and killing. What is there to see?" The comrades of the literature and art propaganda team, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget the class struggle," and under the guidance of the Party branch of the production brigade, defeated the devious sabotaging activities of the class enemies.

In the spring of 1970, when the whole production brigade was launching an upsurge for the universalization of revolutionary sample plays, some of the propaganda team members thought that as the sample plays set a higher demand, it would be necessary for them to have more people and to spend more money on costumes, properties and scenery, and they also suggested the use of production time during the day for rehearsals, for only in that way could they "learn to sing in the proper style." The Party branch of this production brigade grasped in time this tendency, mobilized team members to study Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," vigorously criticized the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, and raised the awareness of the struggle between the two lines of the literature and art propaganda team members. The propaganda team members who formerly proposed that they must "learn to sing in the proper style" said, "Failing to grasp line struggle we have unconsciously taken the wrong road. Henceforth we must read more carefully the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art." Sweeping away all ideological obstacles, they maintained the principle of spare-time and frugal activities, rehearsed their acts and their singing without interfering with production, and the result of the performance was very good.

For several years, the Party branch of this production brigade, in the light of the universality of problems that existed in the propaganda team, has developed an active ideological struggle and in succession held study classes many times and carried out rectifications. Members of the brigade have grasped "four-doing away with and four-establishing":

1. Doing away with the theory that cultural work is dangerous and establishing firmly the revolutionary thought of serving the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

2. Doing away with the theory "It is disadvantageous to do propaganda work" and establishing firmly the thought of serving the people wholeheartedly.

3. Doing away with the mistaken tendency of separating from production to do propaganda work and establishing firmly the political orientation of not separating from production, not separating from the people and not separating from reality.

4. Doing away with the mentality of arrogance and complacency and establishing correctly the idea of "the use of one divides into two in dealing with oneself, guard against arrogance, do away with complacency and always advance" in continuing the revolution. They effectively stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the team.

In the practice of keeping the troupe small, the programs short and the properties simple, this spare-time propaganda team has experienced the following advantages:

1. It is favorable for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

Maintaining the principle of spare-time, frugal, small-size and varied activities is in keeping with the Party's economic policy for the countryside. The troupe being compact and hard working, its small size causes less delay in work. In rehearsals the personnel could be easily assembled in time. There is no restriction on performance and practical result could be easily obtained. Because of the correctness of its orientation, it has the support of the people, and propaganda work is carried out with ever increasing vigor.

2. It is favorable for following the situation closely and for coordinating with the center in serving the three great revolutionary movements.

Last year, in conducting education in ideology and political lines on the cadres and commune members, the literature and art propaganda team used the fields, the courtyards and the meeting halls for propaganda work. They wrote and performed their own form of recitatives, gave short recitals and sketches to push forward the deepening of line education step by step. In the No. 2 production team there was a cadre who, because of the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of merging public and private interests," had the idea of "it is a disadvantage to be a cadre." After seeing the performance given by the propaganda team, with reference to this mentality he voluntarily fought self and repudiated revisionism in front of the commune members of the whole brigade, and declared that he must draw a line of distinction between the two lines, follow Chairman Mao and continue to make revolution.

3. It is favorable for stimulating the writing of creative socialist literature in the team itself and gradually train a rank of writers for creative literature.

Because of the practice of keeping the troupe small, the programs short and the properties light, as well as the demand of the program to follow closely the situation and to coordinate with the center, there is need for the creation of literary work in time. By adopting the method of asking everybody to give a hand and collectively revising and writing new plays in time, they enable the creative writing personnel to receive tempering.

4. It is favorable for stimulating the ideological revolutionization of the troupe.

Because of the practice of keeping the troupe small, the program short and the properties simple in keeping with the demand of the situation in revolution, it objectively imposes a still higher and more stringent demand on each member of the troupe and that is conducive to the stimulation of the constant transformation in the spiritual feature of the people.

Last September, when the production brigade was developing militia training activities, the personnel of the literature and art propaganda team also actively took part. They carried their belongings on their back, held a rifle in their hands and shouldered the load of theatrical properties. The moment they arrived at their destination, full of revolutionary fervor they would give performances to the militia fighters and to the poor and lower-middle peasants. The feet of many of the propaganda team members were raw and blistered, but not one of them betrayed any sign of their fatigue or suffering, but victoriously fulfilled their task of giving performances. Their action was deeply appreciated by the masses, and they praised them as "Cultural work team of the battle front" and "Good younger generation of poor and lower-middle peasants."

* * *

Develop Actively Spare-Time Literary and Art Activities of the Masses

by

the political work group of the revolutionary committee of Paishih Electric Motor Plant in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 11, 1972)

Under the brilliant illumination of great leader Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," we of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Paishih Electric Motor Plant are leading the working people in developing spare-time literary and art activities. We have organized a spare-time literature and art propaganda team in the plant and literature and art propaganda groups in the workshops, and by maintaining creative writing by the masses and giving spare-time performances for propagating Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, have raised the awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution of the working people and played a positive role in giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production.

Occupy and Transform the Spare-Time Cultural Positions in Factories and Enterprises

Should we attach importance to literature and art? We have had profound experience and learned a lesson over this question. At the beginning because we paid attention only to the grasping of the work of production we overlooked the organization of spare-time cultural activities for the people, and a small handful of class enemies took advantage of the opportunity to make trouble, enticed a part of the young workers with food and drinks and spread the mistaken ideas of anarchism. This seriously affected the ideological transformation of the young workers and as a result revolution and production languished.

In the light of this condition, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant made a study of Chairman Mao's relevant directives on cultural work, and realized that the bourgeois always used every means to seize the spare-time cultural positions from the proletariat, and if the proletariat did not occupy these cultural positions, the bourgeoisie assuredly would. Thereupon the Party committee and the revolutionary committee decided to treat the work of spare-time literature and art as an important item of ideological and political work to grasp.

The leading cadres set the pace in learning and singing revolutionary songs, took part in creative writing and gave performances. At the same time, a group of active elements who desired to progress politically and who possessed a certain amount of talent for literature and art were chosen from the workshops, and a spare-time literature and art propaganda team was

organized. Various workshops also organized in succession small literature and art propaganda groups. At every rest period, the literature and art activists in the various workshops would organize the writing and rehearsal of revolutionary literature and art propaganda together, and in coordination with the situation of struggle in revolution and production carry out propaganda in time to speed up the ideological revolutionization of the workers.

Because of the development of mass spare-time revolutionary literature and art activities, the young workers who for a time were enticed by the class enemies have become activists in revolutionary literature and art propaganda. Some of the old workers with no previous stage experience, have now become proletarian spare-time literature and art fighters. The workshops, the worksheds and the hostels are turned into classrooms for the propagation of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Maintain A Correct Orientation

In developing spare-time literature and art activities, the orientation that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve proletarian politics should always be maintained so as to enable literature and art to be an effective weapon for giving an impetus to revolution and production. We have laid emphasis on solving the following problems.

1. Fully mobilize the activism of the people and develop spare-time literature and art activities.

At the beginning, some of the people considered the carrying out of literature and art activities as an undertaking for a small number of people and therefore grasped only a small number of hardcore and ignored the broad masses of people. The propaganda team of the plant might be carrying out activities on the top, but there was not the slightest sign of activity in the workshops. This problem attracted our attention.

Meanwhile, we also discovered that because a workshop used a literature and art hardcore to help the masses to develop literature and art activities, spare-time literature and art activities in the workshop were carried out in a very lively manner.

The Party committee of the plant thereupon demanded the comrades of the literature and art propaganda team to take the literature and art hardcore of this workshop as their example, and organize propaganda groups for the workshops, so as to enable a more extensive development in the mass literature and art activities, and there appeared a new situation of the hardcore leading the masses, the masses stimulating the hardcore, and mass spare-time literature and art activities were actively developed.

2. Actively develop the production of creative literature and art by the masses.

At the beginning there existed in the minds of some of the comrades the theory "The work of creative literature and art is something esoteric." They thought that creative writing was the work of a small number of professional writers and had only the desire to eat ready cooked rice. Some of the performers in their rehearsal also "showed zest in performing the works of others, but were troubled when they had to write and perform their own work." Grasping the seed of such thinking, the Party committee of the plant directed the spare-time literature and art hardcore to study Chairman Mao's thinking on literature and art, enabling them to realize that in the deepening development of struggle-criticism-transformation of the great cultural revolution of today, in order to firmly occupy the position of literature and art and let revolutionary literature and art play their part to the full, the writing of creative literature and art is essential to the revolution. During the energetic universalization of revolutionary model plays, diligent efforts must also be made at the same time at the writing of socialist literature and art works. The consciousness of creative writing having been raised, the spare-time creative writing activities of the masses were gradually developed. In coordination with various political activities, we have written rhymes, short plays and many variety of works of literature and art. In the process of writing, quite a number of old workers also took part in the discussions.

Programs written and performed by the working people reflect the spiritual feature of the plant more easily. They are more to the point, more earnest and sincere and more militant. These programs express the working people's loyalty for Chairman Mao, reflect the noble aspiration of the revolutionary workers "though physically at the workshop their eyes are turned to Peking and their hearts are with those making revolution in the five continents" as well as their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

3. Maintain the principle of spare-time, frugal, small-size and varied activities.

When the propaganda team was first set up, some of the performers had the desire for long programs, big-scale scene and big stages. Some of the people said, "It is more fun to stage long plays, and it has more drawing power when performed." The Party committee of the plant organized everybody to carry out discussion in time in conjunction with the actual condition in the factory and enabled everybody to realize that the spare-time literature and art propaganda team should mainly give short programs. Short programs are easier to rehearse, cost less, do not take much time away from work or interfere with production. They have more variety and are more in keeping with the spare-time character. In that way, we have all along maintained adhering to the principle of spare-time, frugal, small-size and more varied activities, and are able at all times to give performances in the workshop and workshed which are welcomed by the masses.

Carry Out Education in Ideology and Political Line Penetratingly

In order to consolidate and run the spare-time literature and art propaganda team well, it is necessary to maintain carrying out regularly education in ideology and political line.

As the propaganda team members have to busy themselves with their own regular work as well as do spare-time propaganda work, some of the comrades begin to betray their fear of hardships and fatigue. In the light of this kind of mentality, the Party committee holds many study classes for the members of the propaganda team and strengthens line education on them. Paving the way with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, all angrily denounce the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their clique, and their heinous crime of using literature and art to bring about restoration of capitalism.

A woman worker of the Kolao nationality said, "Do not think this is just a show. This is a political right given to us workers by Chairman Mao. This stage is only secure after a life and death struggle with Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers. We must occupy it with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

By means of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation the awareness of the team members in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is raised. Some of the comrades have overcome their dread of hardship and fatigue and are determined to be good propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Together at the same time, the leading members in the workshop are paying attention to grasping well the political and ideological work of the team members.

Once, the political instructor of a workshop discovered that a propaganda team member upon returning to the workshop was not happy, and therefore immediately went to him for a talk. The reason was that this comrade thought that the achievements he made with the propaganda team were not seen by the section and the group, and it was a waste of effort for nothing. The political instructor thereupon studied with him the writings of Chairman Mao seriously and helped him to establish the thought of doing propaganda work not for the sake of personal fame or gain but for the sake of serving the people wholeheartedly.

Because the work of the literature and art propaganda team members is educating the people, therefore the people must not only see their performance on stage but they must more importantly see their performance away from the stage. At the beginning, some of the individual members showed the air of "arrogance" and "conceit," and their performance in the workshops was not very good. These comrades played the role of heroes on the stage. The masses sharply criticized, "These are 'from vacuity to vacuity' type of propagandists."

In the light of this condition, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant grasped firmly the work of stimulating ideological revolutionization among the team members, unfolded rectification many times and enabled everybody to realize that "we must not merely be armchair revolutionaries but must be complete revolutionaries."

The team members said, "In performing a revolutionary play, if we cannot educate ourselves how could we expect to educate others?" Since then the propaganda team members have set a strict demand on themselves and energetically remolded their world outlook. In rehearsals, they consciously learn from the heroic characters, and maintain tempering themselves in the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed mountains." On their return to the workshop, they are also able to modestly learn from the comrades and show enthusiasm and concern for the work in the section and group, and are favorably commented upon by the workers.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant also pay attention to strengthening leadership over the propaganda team organizationally. A political instructor and a deputy political instructor have been installed in the propaganda team and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee is placed in charge of the ideological and political work of the literature and art propaganda team. The members of the team are organized to read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and the building of ideological and organizational revolutionization of the spare-time literature and art propaganda team is strengthened.

For the past several years, we of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Paishih Electric Motor Plant, leading the revolutionary workers of the plant, have done some work in developing mass spare-time literature and art propaganda activities. We are determined under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" to raise higher still the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, develop better the mass spare-time literature and art propaganda activities and make greater contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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LINE STRUGGLE

Read and Study Seriously, Raise Consciousness of Line Struggle

by

CCP Wuhu Administrative District Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 12, 1972)

Since the convention of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Congress, comrades of the standing committee of our district Party committee, in compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and with reference to the reality of the struggle between the two lines, have been studying such Marxist-Leninist works as "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "State and Revolution," and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," as well as the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao including "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." Our initial understanding is that: Reading and studying must be carried out in relation to reality of struggle between the two lines, and we must exert efforts to heighten our consciousness of line struggle so as to be able to draw a clear line of demarcation between the correct line and the incorrect line, and consciously manage things according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We Must Follow the Correct Line

Of the standing committee members of our district Party committee, some joined the revolution at an early date and some had a relatively long record of working at the locality, but they once carried a baggage of experience and failed to attach importance to study. When they occasionally read and studied, they were satisfied with imperfect knowledge and incomplete understanding without exerting efforts to have a good grasp of Marxism. Therefore, they often failed to recognize the black trash peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, so they blindly followed it and often encountered setbacks in work. However, when summing up experiences and lessons, these comrades refrained from finding out reasons from themselves but grumbled about heaven and people and grumbled about their lack of opportunity to work under a good leadership, asserting that "you will receive benefits and never make mistakes if you work under a good leadership; and you will have bad luck and stumble unexpectedly if you work under a poor leadership."

Is this mentality correct? In the course of study, we carried out repeated discussions in relation to the Party's history of struggle between the two lines, and in relation to personal experience in the struggle between the two lines. Some comrades told the following story which enlightened everyone immensely.

In 1961 when our country's national economy was encountering temporary difficulties, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i blew up evil winds of "three freedoms and one guarantee" and arbitrarily pushed "responsibility farms" in the rural areas, saying such absurdities as "the socialist responsibility system has eight advantages and ten superiorities." At that time, we also had misgivings whether this method would mean a return to the old path. However, on second thought, we felt that they were people of "important positions" and their words represented "the Party's directives," and that we wouldn't go wrong by following them. Thus, we erroneously took the "responsibility farms" as an effective method and carried it out. At this time, a group of communes and brigades represented by Nungchuang brigade of Fanchang hsien bore Chairman Mao's teaching: "Get organized" firmly in mind, and resisted this evil wind of "assigning production targets to the households." They said: "Getting organized is better than a broad thoroughfare and farming by individual households is like a single-plank bridge, nobody can force us to return to the old path no matter who he is."

This revolutionary spirit displayed by Nungchuang brigade in resisting the trend enabled us to receive profound education. Why did some people follow the wrong leadership and some people do the right thing under conditions of similar natures? We studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, thereby realizing that the basic question was a question of consciousness of line. Historical struggles and current struggles tell us that: If class struggle doesn't cease than the struggle between the two lines within the Party will never cease; and that a small handful of opportunists who sneaked into the Party would always use the opportunist line to resist the proletarian revolutionary line and will use revisionist theories to distort and alter Marxism and Leninism. And their usual tricks were use of rumors and sophistry to hoodwink other people under the cloak of Marxism.

In exposing this abject tricks of the opportunists, Lenin once pointed out: "Scientific development is providing more and more materials to testify that Marxism is correct. Therefore, in waging a struggle against it, they have to use camouflage, refrain from openly opposing the foundation of Marxism, outwardly recognizing it, use sophistry to harden its contents, thus turning Marxism into a holy "idol" that does not harm the bourgeoisie."

In the course of such acute and complex struggles between the two lines, we are liable to be deceived and make mistakes if we lack the ability to distinguish between genuine and fake Marxism. In order to make a good job in our work for the Party and make fewer mistakes, we must "first of all make a clear distinction between the lines, and implement the correct line and criticize and repudiate the incorrect line." We must not unconditionally accept all incorrect leadership that harms the revolution and must resolutely resist it. When Liu Shao-ch'i was pushing the "responsibility farms," the reason some of our comrades blindly followed suit was that they failed to make a distinction between the lines and failed to differentiate between the true and the false. We must never forget this lesson for one moment.

Revolutionary theories are a foundation for formulating revolutionary lines and a guidance for distinguishing between the correct line and the incorrect line. In order to follow the correct line, we must conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, and thoroughly understand them. As leadership members of a district, we shoulder a heavy responsibility of leading socialist revolution and socialist production. If we fail to heighten our ideological standard in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, then we may lose our orientation in work. This is not only a personal problem but also a major problem of whether we practice Marxism-Leninism or practice revisionism in a district, as well as a major problem of whether to lead the several million people to the socialist road or to the side-track of capitalism. Therefore, in order to make a distinction between the correct line and the incorrect line, we must assiduously read and study and have a better grasp of Marxist-Leninist works and Mao Tse-tung's works, thereby insuring that our actions do not depart from the orbit of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Read and Study Around the Question of Orientation and the Question of Line

Chairman Mao has taught us: The study of Marxist-Leninist theories "is aimed at tackling the theoretical problems and strategic problems in China's revolution, so that we can find the stand, viewpoints and methods from these problems." This means that we should stand closely around the question of orientation and the question of line, assiduously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, energetically remold our world outlook, and adeptly use Marxist stands, viewpoints and methods to tackle our district's actual problems ofclass struggle and line struggle. In this way, we can have clear aims for our study and learn the fundamentals, and achieve real results.

With regard to the importance of reading and studying about the question of orientation and the question of line, we did not acquire further understanding until we had made a comparison and investigation of two chemical fertilizer plants and studied Marxist-Leninist theories and Chairman Mao's theories concerning class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In May and June of 1971, we made a comparison and investigation of the Tangtu Hsien Chemical Fertilizer Plant and the Wuhu Municipal Lienmeng Chemical Fertilizer Plant. Since the formation of the plant revolutionary committee, the Tangtu Hsien Chemical Fertilizer Plant bore Chairman Mao's teaching: "Never forget class struggle" in mind, penetratingly unfolded the "one strike and three oppositions" campaign, effectively smashed the class enemies, educated the masses, thus enabling revolution and production to make brisk progress. The plant raised its annual production capacity from 800 tons of synthetic ammonia to 3,000 tons, fulfilled the production target for the first half of 1971 twenty-four days ahead of schedule. At the same time, it lowered the quotas of raw material consumption, reduced costs, and incessantly raised labor productivity. But the Wuhu Municipal Lienmeng Chemical Fertilizer Plant was different, grasped the struggle against the

enemy without exerting sufficient efforts, and the grasping was firm at one time but slack at another. The plant failed to handle in good time the several major political happenings in the plant, failed to smash the class enemies, thus dampening the revolutionary enthusiasm of the worker masses, and fulfilling only one half of the production plan for the first half of 1971.

The vivid realities of class struggle educated us greatly. Lenin said: "The transition from capitalism to communism is an entire historical period. So long as this period has not ended, the exploitators are bound to entertain hopes of restoration and turn the hopes into actions of restoration." These tell us that in the historical phase of socialism, there still exist class struggle and the struggle between the two roads and there still exists the danger of capitalist restoration. Through study, we are able to realize that in order to run socialist enterprises well we must first of all grasp well class struggle and line struggle before we can effectively promote the development of production construction, and it is impossible to carry out production struggle and scientific experiments satisfactorily if we refrain from grasping class struggle and line struggle and refrain from heightening the broad masses' revolutionary consciousness. This by no means is a question of work methodology but a question of orientation and a question of line. Thereupon, we integrated with the realities of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, made decisions to further unfold education of the whole district concerning the Party's basic line during the socialist historical phase, heightened the consciousness of the cadres and masses in class struggle and line struggle, thus promoting production development. A group of advanced models have emerged from various fronts, the original advanced units on the industrial front have made new progress, and a number of backward units have also undergone drastic changes.

In the course of practice, we realize that lines determine everything. The grasping of lines means the grasping of the foundation. If we refrain from grasping lines, we will be busy in tackling problems, heal the head when we have a headache and heal the foot when we have a sore foot, then we will be in a passive position and lose the orientation, impair work performances and make irremediable mistakes.

Persevere in the Materialist Line of Knowledge

In criticizing and repudiating Machism, the great teacher Lenin profoundly pointed out two basically opposite lines of knowledge: "Whether should we go from matter to sense and ideology or go from sense and ideology to matter? Engels advocated the former line, namely the materialist line. Mach advocated the latter line, namely the idealist line." This thesis of Lenin's is a veritable truth. In the course of our work, if we defy the line of knowledge of going from matter to sense and ideology, then we shall produce idealist political estimation and guidance over work, and we will encounter setbacks and slump, bringing losses to revolutionary undertakings. On this question, we have learned quite a few lessons.

Previously, some of our comrades thought they had worked many years in this district, they had come from the basic-level and they were quite familiar with the mountains and rivers of the Wuhu district and the farming jobs in spring, summer, autumn and winter, so that they could stay at their homes to draw up plans. However, we encountered a setback in 1970. In the autumn of that year, the late rice was growing well, and some comrades became lethargic in their mind and neglected the forecast work of small round sclerotail disease, thinking that the masses knew how to treat the disease when and if it occurred and that there was no need to talk too much about it. As a result, the rice in a part of the district suddenly suffered from small round sclerotail disease, thus resulting in certain losses to the late rice crop.

After studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's viewpoints concerning the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, we were able to understand this theme: The objective materials are complex and the conditions are changing ceaselessly. Only by complying with the materialist line of knowledge, penetrating into reality and making investigation and research, can we understand the developmental laws of objective materials and things and carry out our work in line with objective reality. That method of "staying at home to draw up plans" was a reflection of the idealist transcendentalism of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i like. "When we suffer a setback, we become a little wiser."

Since then, we have been paying attention to discarding narrow empiricism, overcoming idealism and metaphysics, improving leadership style, and strengthening investigation and research. After making an investigation and research, we found out that the condition for the occurrence of insect pests had undergone changes following the changes made in rational crop rotation. Last year we grasped in good time the prevention and treatment of insect pests, strengthened weather forecasts and reporting of insect pests, aroused the masses to manufacture indigenous insecticides, and adopted both native and foreign methods for prevention and treatment, thereby reducing the threats of insect pests and seizing a good harvest in agricultural production. The annual average per-mow output of double-crop late rice was 10 percent more than that of 1970.

Facts teach us: Correct ideas are a prerequisite for the implementation of a correct political line. With correct ideas, we can understand the situation clearly, make major decisions and adopt correct methods to correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With incorrect ideas, we shall not be able to implement a correct political line. Chairman Mao points out: "Separation from actual investigation will produce an idealist estimation of classes and idealist guidance over work. Then, the result will be either opportunism or rashness." In the course of actual work, we must persevere in the materialist line of knowledge, energetically make actual investigation and incessantly wipe out the idealist spirit. Only in this way can we forestall the emergence of the erroneous "Leftist" or Rightist tendencies, and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy to the basic level.

Through practice, we are able to taste the sweetness of penetrating into reality and making investigation and research. Since last year we have formulated a system of investigation and research, and regularly proceeded to the lower levels to make squatting-on-the-spot investigations. Each investigation has enabled us to learn one lesson in the materialist theory of reflection; and each investigation raised our ideological knowledge to a higher level. From these, we have got a profound enlightenment: Only by persevering in the materialist line of knowledge can we get rid of rashness and heighten our consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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OBITUARY

Peking Meeting Honors Memory of Comrade Chen Cheng-jen

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

comrade chen cheng-jen, former minister of the eighth ministry of machine-building and deputy to the third national people's congress, died of cardiac infarct on april 6, 1972 at the age of 65, despite emergency medical treatment.

a meeting to pay last respects to the deceased was held in the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries this afternoon.

attending the meeting were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; members of the c.p.c. central committee (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) wang chen, hua kuo-feng, li shui-ching, li fu-chun, wu teh, chang ting-cheng, su ching, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, tsao li-huai, tseng shan and lai chi-fa; and kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee.

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chou en-lai, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei and other comrades expressed cordial sympathy for comrade peng ju, widow of comrade chen cheng-jen, and their children.

comrade yu chiu-li presided over the meeting. comrade tseng shan made a memorial speech.

comrade tseng shan said: comrade chen cheng-jen joined the communist party of china in 1925 and was an alternate member of the c.p.c. eighth central committee. in the period of agrarian revolution, he served as secretary of the c.p.c. suichuan county committee in kiangsi province, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hunan-kiangsi border area special committee in the chingkang mountains, acting secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsi provincial committee and vice-chairman of the soviet government in kiangsi province. in the period of war of resistance against japanese aggression, he served as head of the propaganda department of the general political department under the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the organization department of the northwest bureau of the c.p.c. central committee. during the war of liberation, he was director of the general political department of the northeast democratic united army, secretary of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee and political commissar of the kirin military area command of the p.l.a. after country-wide liberation, he became secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsi provincial committee, minister of building, deputy director of the department of rural work of the c.p.c. central committee, deputy director of the office in charge of agriculture and forestry

under the state council and minister of agricultural machine-building industry.

he continued: under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, comrade chen cheng-jen had worked conscientiously and diligently and served the people for more than 40 years in the protracted revolutionary wars and in the course of socialist revolution and construction, and devoted his whole life to the cause of communism.

he said: in the death of comrade chen cheng-jen, we have lost an old comrade and comrade-in-arms. it is a loss to our party. as we pay last respects to comrade chen cheng-jen with deep grief, we should learn his revolutionary spirit, turn grief into strength and unite to win still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

attending the memorial meeting were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the peking municipal revolutionary committee as well as friends of the late comrade chen cheng-jen. among them were comrades wang liang-en, yang teh-chung, hsien fu-min, wu teh-feng, wu ching-tung, kang ke-ching, yen ching-ti, chou tzu-chien, ma yi, liu hsiang-ping, tung kuei-tsai, chia lu-feng, kuo li, liu yin, sung shou-chang, sun chi, hsu ta-pen, yang li-kung, hao chung-shih, hsiao peng, yang shou-shan, wan li, pai tung-tsai, huang chih-chen, wang cheng, hsiao ke, hu yao-pang, teng tien-tao, wang kuan-lan, chang hsiu-chu, chiang chi-hsien, liu hsing and li chi-huan. leading cadres and functionaries from the first ministry of machine-building, the ministry of agriculture and forestry and other departments concerned also attended.

COAL MINES

East China Coal Mines Transformed

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Apr. 13, 1972)

the chuyuan coal mines in east china's kiangsi province have more than doubled output in three years.

this is due to the miners' efforts to tap production potential and transform the mines.

surveying of the mines started in 1954. under the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the work went very slowly. a few bourgeois technical specialists worked out a plan for a three-year survey and three years for designing. seven more years were spent on completing a coal mine with an annual output of 210,000 tons. after the mines' revolutionary committee

and the party committee were set up in 1968, they were determined to carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and produce more coal.

the first requirement was to study the geological strata of the coalfield more carefully. veteran workers, cadres and technicians formed a group to do this and asked opinions from local cadres and commune members. they held more than one hundred discussions attended by veteran workers, technicians and commune members and visited more than 380 small coal pits in the area. the huachung coal pit was being worked before the great proletarian cultural revolution. it was said at one time that no more coal could be extracted because a fault had been hit. veteran worker peng kuei-sheng, who has lived there all his life, went down the pit and then suggested that the tentative tunnel swing northward. the three-in-one group decided to have a try. after going through the fault, they found a broad coal seam with deposits of over one million tons.

some technicians said shihtzupo could not be worked because it had a complicated geological structure with non-consecutive coal seams. after repeated investigations, the three-in-one group found three layers of high quality coal, the total thickness of the coal seam being more than 20 metres. they verified 88 million tons of deposits which can be extracted over a 160-year period.

the workers, cadres and technicians then had heated discussions on how to expand the mines. the party committee and revolutionary committee worked out a plan for transforming the mines that the workers and technicians accepted. many retired workers asked to work again. a campaign to open the mines began.

the geological structure of project no. 507 was complicated. after investigating 30 nearby small coal pits, the workers decided on a method. they encountered rock layers at 200 metres deep. the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and broke through in five months to reach broad coal seams. this mining area has already extracted 200,000 tons.

chuyuan has become an important part of the pinghsiang coal mining administration.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientific Farming Brings Good Results in Northeast China Area

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 13, 1972)

commune members in the luta area of liaoning province of northeast china last year topped the target of 3 tons of grain per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. peanut output increased by 33 per cent and cotton 50 per cent, compared with that of 1970. success was also reported for forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries.

this was due to the efforts made under the leadership of the luta municipal party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee by the cadres and commune members who put into effect the eight-point charter for improving china's farming methods formulated by chairman mao.

the area skirts the sea. grain yield used to be low because of the poor soil. before the great proletarian cultural revolution liu shao-chi and company tried to suppress the initiative of the masses by pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, alleging that things could not be changed.

the cultural revolution smashed the revisionist line and eradicated the idea of relying on the mercy of nature. municipal cadres went down to the grass-roots units and summed up and spread the commune members' experience in carrying out the eight-point charter. as a result of the scientific farming, a number of communes and brigades got high yields ranging from 3.75 to 6 tons last year. a contingent of agro-technicians has come into being, with poor and lower-middle peasants as the backbone.

the peasants and technical workers made it a point that new farming methods and good seed strains must be developed in the light of local conditions and through experiments before widespread introduction. once they popularized a high-yield sorghum cultivated successfully on a small experimental plot. they sowed it to many plots with different natural conditions to try out the result the following year. in 1971 they widely introduced it and got a per hectare yield coming to 5 to 6 tons, the highest being 22.5 tons.

through their repeated practice they have gained experience in getting higher output of grain, cotton, vegetables, sweet potatoes, fruit and oil-bearing crops simultaneously, by inter-cropping and double-cropping.

while improving farming methods, the peasants have built irrigation works, and improved the basic farmland conditions. poor land once easily affected by drought and waterlogging has been turned into fertile soil. all the counties, communes and production brigades have over-all plans for developing agriculture based on a careful study of local conditions. coastal chuangho county had thousands of hectares of low-lying land constantly threatened by waterlogging. leading members of the county party committee and revolutionary committee

walked over all the place to acquire first-hand knowledge. with the local cadres and commune members, they mapped out a plan to transform nature. drainage ditches totalling 1,000 kilometres in length were dug and 3,000 hectares of fields raised, bringing waterlogging under control in most of the county. in one of the brigades in the hilly region, the peasants opened up 66 hectares of farmland in gullies in 1971 and inter-planted maize and peanuts. the brigade reaped over 7.5 tons of maize per hectare.

POLITICS AND FARMING

Growing Political Clarity Helps People Boost Farm Output in Southwest China Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 13, 1972)

the communist party committee of kuanghan county in szechwan province has paid attention to educating cadres and masses in ideology and political line, and this has helped them boost farm output.

more than ten per cent more grain was produced last year than in 1970, averaging 9.58 tons per hectare. all 2,000 production teams in the county topped the grain target set in the national program for agricultural development. output of rapeseed averaged 1.72 tons per hectare, more than twenty per cent over 1970's figure. the number of pigs rose by half. there were good harvests of cotton, sugarcane, peanuts, tobacco, hemp and fruit.

watered by the centuries-old tuchiangyen irrigation system, kuanghan county is one of the province's leading grain and oil-bearing crop producers. grain yield before the cultural revolution ranged from 3.75 to 4 tons per hectare.

the mass movement to learn from the nation's farming pace-setter, the tachai production brigade, went deeper after the county revolutionary committee was set up in 1968. grain output shot up in the years that followed. the county achieved a per-hectare yield of 7.5 tons in 1970, which made it an advanced agricultural unit in the province.

the county party committee that winter reviewed the mass movement in the light of chairman mao's concept of "one divides into two". they found that about 15 per cent of the brigades had not shown substantial progress. leading members of the county party and revolutionary committees spent some time in such brigades to do investigations. they then organized classes for the brigades' cadres to study chairman mao's works, carry out revolutionary criticism and receive education in ideology and political line. as a result, the cadres became more

conscious of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and were able to give more effective leadership. one year's intensive efforts brought marked advances in 90 per cent of the communes and brigades, and about one-third of the formerly backward ones became pace-setters.

the county had been a single-crop rice area. the party committee was determined to lead the people in learning from the revolutionary spirit of tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants and adopted a system that gives two crops of rice a year.

the county had made such experiments in 1959, but lack of experience brought failures. the county party committee during the cultural revolution organized the cadres and people to sum up the lessons.

the area generally has a 180-day growing period for rice, starting in mid march and ending around septerber 20. if quick-ripening early-rice strains were used and the seedlings nursed earlier in specially prepared beds, the crop could be transplanted early and avoid rotting of seedlings. if then strains tolerant to low temperature were used for late rice, double cropping could be undertaken.

the county planted 6,000 hectares to double-cropping rice last year, a dozen times the 1970 area. the average per-hectare yield showed a 40 per cent increase over the single-cropping.

double-cropping needs more fertilizer and irrigation. the county mobilized over a hundred thousand people in the winter of 1970 and the next spring to improve old irrigation ditches, and dig 4,000 new ones totalling 357 kilometres. the county party committee took measures to encourage pig-raising by the collective and individual households. more pigs gave more manure to raise more rice.

the party committee also organized the industrial departments to meet the needs of agriculture. the county formerly had a weak industrial foundation and turned out only simple farm implements. farm machines had to be supplied by other areas. in the course of learning from tachai, it set up over 50 small industrial enterprises, including coal mines and plants producing iron, farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement and pesticides. the communes put up 113 small workshops too. industrial products increased from dozens to more than three hundred, including water-turbines, hand-harvesters, rice-transplanters, and machines processing farm and side-line produce. with this success, the communes and brigades were able to build 75 electric pumping stations and more than 200 water-turbine pumping stations and mechanize or semi-mechanize the processing of farm and side-line produce. this saved much labour for other farm work.

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATIONS

Rural Hydro-Electric Stations Mushroom in South China Region

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 13, 1972)

the rapid growth of small hydro-electric power stations in yulin administrative region has enabled nine out of ten of its people's communes to mechanize irrigation, threshing and farm produce processing.

the generating capacity of the existing 357 such stations in this area comprising eight counties in kwangsi, south china, is 2.3 times the capacity before the great proletarian cultural revolution. another 120 are under construction.

under unified planning by the regional party and revolutionary committees during the cultural revolution, people's communes and production brigades relied on their collective strength to dam up mountain streams and rivers and build small power stations. emphasis on self-reliance and small size was the guiding principle.

the tungho people's commune in pingnan county is by the tatung river. after working hard for two winters and the following springs, the commune members put up 12 dams and 12 power stations on the river. the ample supply of electricity has helped promote industrial and agricultural production.

the kucheng commune in luchuan county is crisscrossed by mountain streams. the commune members dammed up the rivulets to create falls for hydro-electric stations. they built 13 small power stations with a total generating capacity of 290 kilowatts in one year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Li Chiang, Sha Feng, Chiao Kuan-hua Meet Albanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, together with pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade, sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, and chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, and all members on the albanian government delegation he is leading.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, were present on the occasion.

members on the albanian government delegation at the meeting were spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, thanas gjini, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and stavri mitezi, an expert with the delegation.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerened, including yu chan, wang pin, chang hsing-chiao, fan cheng-tso, tao miao-fa and wang yu-chin.

Albanian Government Delegation Visits May 7 Cadres School in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, and the albanian government delegation he is leading, today visited the may 7 cadres school of peking's west city district.

the chinese and albanian comrades had cordial conversations and expressed the common wish that the profound militant friendship which links the hearts of the people of the two countries would grow constantly.

the school campus was today permeated with a warm festive atmosphere. leading comrades of the school

cordially shook hands with and embraced delegation leader piro dodbiba and the other albanian comrades-in-arms upon their arrival. cadres attending the school beat drums and cymbals and cheered: "enver - mao tsetung", "mao tsetung - enver", "long live comrade hoxha exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given an account of the school and visited the school's exhibition room, dormitories, clinic, animal husbandry farm and warehouse. comrade piro dodbiba asked cadres attending the school how they were doing in their study, physical labour and school life. he enthusiastically encouraged the cadres to make good efforts in the study of marxism-leninism and chairman mao's works, integrate theory with practice and maintain revolutionary vigour. the school's leading comrades and cadres attending the school thanked the albanian comrades-in-arms for their attention and encouragement, and pledged to achieve new successes under the guidance of chairman mao's may 7 directive.

the albanian comrades in the past few days visited a number of factories in peking and the peking physical culture institute and were given a warm welcome by the workers, students and teachers.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chou En-lai, Chiao Kuan-hua, Li Chiang Meet British Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang this evening met john keswick, president of the sino-british trade council, and mrs. keswick; the visiting group of the sino-british trade council led by john keswick; winston spencer churchill, member of parliament of the british conservative party, and mrs. churchill; and first british ambassador to china john mansfield addis. they had a friendly conversation.

attending the meeting were seven members on the visiting group of the sino-british trade council, including r.e. brook, president of london chamber of commerce, and e.s. taylor, assistant director of the overseas directorate of the confederation of british industry.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including li chuan, wang tung, sun so-chang, ma chia-chun, jen chien-hsin, chi chao-chu, chang yi-chun and hsieh chi-mei.

British Friend Paul D. Mcgurk Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1927)

paul d. mcgurk, secretary of the british kinematograph, sound, television society, wound up a visit to peking and left by air today to tour nanking, shanghai and hangchow before going home.

the british guest came to peking via kwangchow on april 6. while in the chinese capital, he visited the peking film studio, a cinema, a factory and places of historical and cultural interest. he also met chinese cinema and t.v. workers.

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets and Fetes British M.P. and Mrs. Churchill

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, today met winston spencer churchill, member of parliament of the british conservative party, and mrs. churchill, and gave a banquet in their honour. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of the institute and other organizations, including ma chia-chun, hsieh chi-mei and chang yi-chun.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets British M.P. and Mrs. Churchill

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and comrade yu li-chun, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with winston spencer churchill, member of parliament of the british conservative party, and mrs. churchill.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and other organizations concerned ma chia-chun, wang tung, hsieh chi-mei, chang yi-chun, hua chun-to, chao chia and chao chun-sheng.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Calls on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 13, 1972)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and his wife chang hui-wen called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and princess monique sihanouk this afternoon to extend warm greetings on the khmer new year (chaul chhnam) and present them with a flower basket.

samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador and his wife.

ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea, was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Canada for United States

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Apr. 13, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chuang tse-tung as head and li meng-hua and chien ta-yung as deputy heads left here by air for a friendly visit to the united states yesterday morning after concluding its friendly visit to canada.

mrs. jose tomkins, acting executive director of the canadian table tennis association, was present at the airport to see the delegation off.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

graham steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, who came to ottawa specially to welcome the chinese delegation to the united states left here on the same plane.

in a statement to hsinhua before his departure, chuang tse-tung said, "during the ten-day visit, the chinese table tennis delegation was warmly welcomed by the canadian government, the canadian table tennis association and the canadian people. for this we express our heartfelt thanks."

he said, "the chinese table tennis delegation visited the hometown of dr. norman bethune. all the members were

greatly moved and learned a great deal from the visit. we will always learn from the noble spirit of dr. bethune."

chuang tse-tung concluded by saying that "through the visit, we have the deep feeling that although the table tennis ball is light, friendship is profound. winning or losing a game is temporary, but friendship is lasting. we are very glad to see that the friendship and understanding between the chinese and canadian peoples have been promoted through the visit."

CHINA AND CHILE

Yao Wen-yuan, Keng Piao and Shen Chien Meet Chilean Socialist Youth Federation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the socialist youth federation of chile led by guido gomez palacios.

comrade yao wen-yuan extended a warm welcome to the chilean youth from the other side of the pacific. the people and youth of china and chile, he said, are standing together in the struggle against imperialism and for safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence. the chinese people and youth firmly support the chilean people's just struggle, he added. he wished that the youth of the two countries would continue to increase their exchanges and further promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and youth of the two countries.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned hsieh ching-yi, hsueh tuan, hsing jen-hsien, hsing chu-fang, chia hsueh-chien, lin chen, chiang kuang-hua, li ke-ming, wang chung-chuan and lu hui-hsiang.

CONDOLENCES ON HSIEH FU-CHIH

Announcement of CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department and PRC Foreign Ministry

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china and the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china are authorized to issue the following announcement today:

the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china and the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china are authorized to express sincere thanks for the messages of condolence on comrade hsieh fu-chih's death from government departments, political parties, mass organizations and friendly personages of many countries as well as from a number of diplomatic envoys to china.

CHINA AND GUYANA

China, Guyana Sign Agreement on Economic Cooperation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the co-operative republic of guyana was signed in the guyanese capital on april 9, according to a report from georgetown.

nieh kung-cheng, director of the chinese commercial office in guyana, and hugh desmond hoyte, minister of finance of guyana, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

linden forbes burnham, prime minister of guyana, attended the signing ceremony.

present also on the occasion were shridath ramphal, minister of state, elsa mansell, chief of protocol of the ministry of external affairs, d. augustin, permanent secretary of the ministry of trade, and other guyanese officials.

ma ching-tsan, deputy director of the chinese commercial office in guyana, and yu lien-chia, head of the visiting chinese trade group, were present.

the ceremony proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Director of Chinese Pavilion at Budapest International Fair Leaves for Hungary

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

sun hsi-fan, director of the chinese pavilion at the budapest international fair, hungary, 1972, and others left here for hungary by air today.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese-Italian Joint Committee Meets in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

the first session of the chinese-italian joint committee was held here from april 10 to 12, 1972 in accordance with provisions of the trade and payments agreement between the governments of china and italy.

the italian delegation led by cesidio guazzaroni, director of the economic department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and the representatives of departments concerned of the chinese ministry of foreign trade exchanged views at the session on the development of trade between china and italy.

the italian delegation arrived in peking on april 8 and left here by air today to tour shanghai and kwangchow. it will visit china's 1972 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow before leaving for home.

during the delegation's stay in peking, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, met all members of the delegation, and li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet in its honour. folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, was present on both occasions.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association of China and Visiting Delegation of Democratic Socialist Party of Japan Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

a joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china and the visiting delegation of the democratic socialist party of japan was signed in peking today.

signing the joint statement were:

wang kuo-chuan, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy-leader of the delegation; and

ikko kasuga, leader of the delegation to china of the japanese democratic socialist party and chairman of the central executive committee of the party, and tadashi kodaira, deputy-leader of the delegation and director of the party's bureau of general affairs.

all members of the china-japan friendship association delegation and the japanese democratic socialist party delegation attended the signing ceremony.

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association of China and Visiting Delegation of Democratic Socialist Party of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

following is the text of a joint statement signed here today by the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china and the visiting delegation of the democratic socialist party of japan:

the delegation to china of the japanese democratic socialist party with ikko kasuga, chairman of the central executive committee of the party, as its leader, and tadashi kodaira, director of the party's bureau of general affairs, as its deputy leader, visited the people's republic of china from march 31 to april 15, 1972 at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met with all members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

the delegation of the japanese democratic socialist party held talks with the delegation of the china-japan friendship association with wang kuo-chuan as its leader

and wang hsiao-yun as its deputy leader. the two sides had a full exchange of views on china-japan relations, current international situation and other questions of common interest in the spirit of mutual respect, consultation on the basis of equality and seeking common ground while reserving differences.

(one)

both sides are of this same view: china and japan are close neighbours. it is an irresistible historical trend to promote china-japan friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. that is not only in keeping with the aspirations and interests of the people of china and japan but also conducive to safeguarding peace in asia and the world.

the two sides reviewed and discussed the history and status quo of china-japan relations. they unanimously pointed out: the japanese government has been pursuing a policy of tailing after the united states and showing hostility to china. after the founding of the people's republic of china, the japanese government signed a so-called peace treaty with the chiang kai-shek clique which had long been overthrown by the chinese people, and is desperately clinging to it up to this day. as a result, the state of war has not yet come to an end between china and japan and diplomatic relations between the two countries remain unrestored. the responsibility for all this rests entirely with the japanese government.

the democratic socialist party, for its part, stated: in order that the two countries may end the state of war, conclude a peace treaty and restore diplomatic relations at an early date, it is necessary, first of all, to acknowledge the following basic principles:

1. there is only one china in the world and that is the people's republic of china. the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the chinese people. such absurdities as "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" and "one china, two governments" should be firmly opposed.

2. taiwan is an integral part of the territory of the people's republic of china, and has already been returned to china. the taiwan question is purely china's internal affair which brooks no interference by any foreign country. advocacy of "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" and the plot to engineer an "independent taiwan" should be firmly opposed.

3. the "japan-chiang treaty" is illegal and invalid, and must be abrogated.

both sides maintained that the above-mentioned principles are the prerequisites to the restoration of diplomatic relations between china and japan and must be firmly implemented.

the chinese side sternly condemned the sato government for continuing its policy of hostility towards china and obstructing the restoration of diplomatic relations between china and japan in disregard of the strong desire of the japanese people and in defiance of the general trend of the world. under domestic and foreign pressure, the sato government recently made gestures in a vain

attempt to deceive public opinion. but it still advocates the fallacy "the status of taiwan remains to be determined", and is taking part in the conspiratorial activities that aim at creating an "independent taiwan". this fully exposes the japanese reactionaries' ambitious designs on taiwan and their obdurate hostility to the chinese people.

the japanese democratic socialist party strongly demands that the japanese government promptly accept the basic principles for the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china and completely change its policy of hostility towards china. the japanese democratic socialist party is determined to adhere to the principle laid down at its 16th congress on the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china, mobilize public opinion, overcome obstacles and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the reactionary forces that stand in the way of the normalization of japan-china relations.

(two)

both sides held the identical view that japan is today at the crossroads, the road of militarism or the road of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. the war of aggression unleashed by japanese militarism in the past not only inflicted inestimable losses on the people of china and other asian countries, but also brought untold sufferings to the japanese people. therefore, people cannot but keep a watchful eye as to which road japan takes.

the chinese side pointed out that japanese militarism has already been revived to a considerably grave extent. the japanese reactionaries are stepping up arms expansion and again taking the road of expansion and aggression abroad. such a real danger has roused high vigilance and strong opposition among the people of china and other asian countries. the chinese people firmly support the japanese people in their just struggle against the revival of japanese militarism and for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

the japanese side pointed out that there is a handful of militarist forces in japan engaged in sinister activities to militarize japan. but the daily awakening japanese people will not allow this scheme to succeed. the democratic socialist party is determined to rally the will and strength of the people and go all out in the struggle to stop the revival of japanese militarism, and strive to build a country of democracy, freedom, equality, welfare and peace.

(three)

both sides unanimously pointed out: the international situation today is one of great upheaval and changes, continuously developing in the direction favorable to the people of the world. the two superpowers, with armed forces as their backing, are practising power politics and hegemony and contending for spheres of influence everywhere. they are confronted with ever stronger opposition of the people of various countries.

both sides unanimously maintained that all nations, big or small, are equal and that all countries, irrespective of their social systems, should conduct their relations with other countries in accordance with the five principles

of peaceful coexistence. the affairs of each country should be settled by its own people. all military bases on foreign soil must be dismantled. all foreign troops must be withdrawn to their own soil.

(four)

the chinese side pointed out that complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons have a bearing on the peace and security of all countries in the world and that china develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence, for breaking nuclear monopoly, nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail by the superpowers and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. the japanese side expressed its understanding of this. the chinese side reiterated: the chinese government has on more than one occasion declared that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons, and has proposed that a summit conference of all countries of the world be convened to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, as the first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons.

the japanese side expressed its support for this position of the chinese side and held that the two superpowers, too, should commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against any other country and should remove their nuclear weapons from foreign soil. proceeding from its position of persisting in non-nuclear armament, the japanese democratic socialist party is firmly opposed to arming japan with nuclear weapons.

the two sides made it clear that they will strive for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and for the defence of world peace.

(five)

the chinese side noted with pleasure that since its 15th congress the japanese democratic socialist party has actively advocated the promotion of japan-china friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries and has done useful work to this end. the chinese side believes that the above-said efforts made by the japanese democratic socialist party will yield good results.

both sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the first visit to china of the delegation of the japanese democratic socialist party. they will continue friendly contacts in the future and do their part in expanding people-to-people and cultural exchanges between the two countries and in developing trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

participants in the talks from the delegation of the china-japan friendship association were also hsiao hsiang-chien, chen kang, lin po, chin su-cheng, li meng-ching, chiang pei-chu and tang chia-hsuan.

participants in the talks from the delegation of the japanese democratic socialist party were also keigo ouchi, yoshikata aso, kiyoshi utsumi, hachiro nishida, tsuneo fujii, takuji kuribayashi, takashi takebayashi and susumu yasui.

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china leader wang kuo-chuan (signature)	the delegation to china of the democratic socialist party of japan leader ikko kasuga (signature)
deputy leader wang hsiao-yun (signature)	deputy leader tadashi kodaira (signature)

peking, april 13, 1972

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Democratic Socialist Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the association, this evening met and had a friendly talk with all members of the visiting delegation of the japanese democratic socialist party. leader of the delegation is ikko kasuga, chairman of the central executive committee of the party, and deputy leader is tadashi kodaira, director of the party's bureau of general affairs.

taking part in the meeting were secretary general of the japanese delegation keigo ouchi; members yoshikata aso, kiyoshi utsumi, hachiro nishida, tsuneo fujii and takuji kuribayashi; and assistants takashi takebayashi and susumu yasui.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chen kang, lin po, li meng-ching, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi, chiang pei-cnu, tang chia-hsuan, chou pin, chao chung-hsin and chiang hsiu-li.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Lady Ramgoolam and Other Distinguished Mauritian Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

the right honourable sir seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, and lady ramgoolam arrived here by special plane this afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

other distinguished mauritian guests accompanying prime minister sir seewoosagur on his visit to china include mrs. rosina henrisson, mother of charles gaetan duval, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration and mayor of port louis; sir leckraz teelock, high commissioner for mauritius in london, and lady teelock; roopnarain bhageerutty, the prime minister's personal doctor and medical adviser; joseph marcel mason, member of parliament; and dayendranath burrenchobay, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs, tourism and emigration.

present at the airport to give the distinguished guests a warm welcome were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and wu teh, acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

peking was today permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and mauritius. the national flags of the two countries and colourful bunting fluttered over tienanmen square and the main thoroughfare. huge streamers trailing from tall buildings were inscribed "a warm welcome to prime minister sir seewoosagur ramgoolam exclamation" and "a warm welcome to the distinguished mauritian guests exclamation"

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at peking airport which flew the national flags of mauritius and china. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. prime minister sir seewoosagur and the other distinguished guests, accompanied by chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army, militiamen and red guards.

then the distinguished guests went round to meet the more than 5,000 welcomers at the airport. in a scene of jubilation, youngsters danced amidst cheers as people beat drums and cymbals and waved flowers and multi-coloured streamers. they shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and mauritius exclamation" "firmly support the mauritian government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" prime minister sir seewoosagur and the other distinguished guests kept waving to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

prime minister sir seewoosagur and the other mauritian guests drove to the guest house in the company of premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei. in the vicinity of the guest house they were again accorded a warm welcome by more than 10,000 people who lined the street and beat drums and gongs. madame teng ying-chao, wife of premier chou en-lai, greeted prime minister sir seewoosagur and lady ramgoolam and the other mauritian guests at the guest house.

also present at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and hu yu-chih; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including pai hsiang-kuo, chen mu-hua, hsiao ching-kuang, wang hsin-ting, yang chieh, li ta-tung, tiao ping-chang, mao hung-hsiang, hsieh hua, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, ting hsi-lin, wang shih-yen, chang cheng-teh, chang tzu-liang, han hsu, wang hai-jung, chang shu, hsi yeh-sheng, cheng fei, wang hsiao-yi, hsing jen-hsien and wu huan-hsing.

also present were mauritian friendly personages louis guillaume ng thow hing and ng pan hing who are visiting peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present at the airport.

ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and comrade wang hao who had specially gone to shanghai to meet the mauritian guests, arrived in peking together with them.

on their departure from shanghai, prime minister sir seewoosagur and lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished mauritian guests were seen off at the airport by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; yang fu-chen and wang shao-yung, vice-chairmen, and feng kuo-chu, chen ah-ta and shih sheng-mei, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and others.

the distinguished guests visited the shanghai no. 1 printing and dyeing mill this morning.

Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks with Prime Minister Ramgoolam

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and sir seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, held talks in a friendly atmosphere this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the mauritian side were sir leckraz teelock, high commissioner for mauritius in london, and dayendranath burrenchobay, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs, tourism and emigration.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, foreign minister, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and staff members chou ming-chi, tang wen-sheng, ma chieh-hsien and hu feng-hsien.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Prime Minister and Lady Ramgoolam

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

premier chou en-lai gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome prime minister sir seewoosagur ramgoolam of mauritius, lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from mauritius.

among those present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and wu teh, acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the banquet hall hung the national flags of mauritius and china. premier chou en-lai and prime minister ramgoolam made speeches (released separately) amid warm applause. their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of mauritius and china.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and mauritius. hosts and guests proposed toasts in the course of the banquet, wishing prime minister ramgoolam's visit success and hoping for continuous growth of the friendship between the two peoples. the band played mauritian and chinese tunes.

present at the banquet were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and hu yu-chih; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries pai hsiang-kuo, chen mu-hua, hsiao ching-kuang, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, yang chieh, li ta-tung, liao ping-chang, mao hung-hsiang, hsieh hua, kuang jen-nung, pan yen, chung hui, huang tsu-hua, li chen, lo hua-sheng, lung chen-piao, wang meng, chang yun-lung, liu fu, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, fu hao, ting hsi-lin, wang shih-yen, chang cheng-teh, chang tzu-liang, liu ching-tang, ting chiao, wang yeh-chiu, chou chiu-yeh, li chuan-chung, ho ying, wang hao, han hsu, wang hai-jung, ho kung-kai, chang shu and wu huan-hsing.

among the guests at the banquet were mauritian friendly personages louis guillaume ng thow hing and his wife, and ng pan hing who are visiting china.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

this afternoon lady ramgoolam, mrs. rosina henrisson, lady teelock, dr. roopnarain bhageerutty and joseph marcel mason visited the peking art handicrafts workshop in the company of comrades lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, chang shu and wang hao. the distinguished mauritian guests were warmly welcomed by the workers.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

following is the text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet in honour of prime minister seewoosagur ramgoolam of mauritius this evening:

respected prime minister the right honourable sir seewoosagur ramgoolam and lady ramgoolam,

distinguished guests from mauritius,

friends and comrades,

we are very happy that, at the invitation of the chinese government, prime minister sir seewoosagur of mauritius and lady ramgoolam, accompanied by other distinguished guests, have come to our country for a friendly visit, making light of travelling over vast oceans and bringing with them the profound sentiments of friendship of the mauritian people for the chinese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to sir seewoosagur and lady ramgoolam and to all the other distinguished guests from mauritius.

mauritius is a beautiful island country in the indian ocean off the east coast of africa, the mauritian people are an industrious and valiant people. over the centuries, they engaged in arduous labour and overcame hardships and difficulties, making valuable contributions to the development of the island of mauritius. in the past hundred years, they have waged heroic and unflinching struggles against colonial rules and for national independence. since independence in 1968, the mauritian government and people, under the leadership of prime minister ramgoolam, have continued to make unremitting efforts to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and build their own country. we sincerely wish the mauritian people triumphant progress along the road of advance of national independence.

at present the international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favorable to the peoples of the world and unfavorable to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. in order to extricate themselves from their predicament, the one or two superpowers are energetically seeking outward expansion in a vain attempt to attain world hegemony, and are intensifying their contention for dividing spheres of influence. they have wilfully encroached on the land, air space and territorial waters of other countries and wantonly trampled the sovereignty of other countries underfoot. their acts of aggression have provoked the just indignation of more and more countries. the countries of the third world are further uniting themselves against the power politics and hegemony practised by the superpowers. both china and mauritius belong to the third world and are developing countries. the chinese government and people consistently maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we are resolutely opposed to the aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying of any country by colonialism, neo-colonialism and the superpowers. at no time, neither today nor ever in the future, will china be a superpower.

although china and mauritius are separated by mountains and oceans, the people of our two countries have gone through similar experiences of being subjected to imperialist and colonialist oppression and plunder, and have sympathized with and supported each other and established a profound friendship in their long common struggles against imperialism and colonialism. on the occasion of the independence of your country in 1968, the representative of our government went to your country to attend your independence celebrations and was accorded friendly reception by the right honourable prime minister ramgoolam. last year, the delegation of members of the legislative assembly and the table tennis delegation of mauritius came to visit our country, thus increasing our mutual understanding. i am convinced that the current visit to our country by the right honourable prime minister ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from mauritius will surely further strengthen the fraternal friendship of our two peoples as well as the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. i wish success to the visit of prime minister ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from mauritius.

now, i propose a toast,

to the prosperity of mauritius,

to the friendship of the chinese and mauritian peoples and the friendly cooperation between the two countries,

to the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism,

to the health of prime minister the right honourable sir seewoosagur and lady ramgoolam,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from mauritius,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

following is the text of the speech by sir seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, at the banquet given in his honour by premier chou en-lai:

mr. prime minister, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, comrades,

since our arrival in the people's republic of china, my delegation and i myself have been deeply touched by the warm and enthusiastic welcome extended to us by the government and people of your great country.

the kind and friendly words that you have just said will be engraved in our memory and we will carry them away with us to mauritius as a friendly gesture of goodwill and understanding.

my present visit constitutes the realization of a wish which i have entertained for several years now. on the 12th march, 1968, to which you have just referred, the date on which mauritius secured its independence, the government of mauritius formally declared its intention to establish some relations with the government of the people's republic of china. my government is convinced that the historical and cultural links which unite the small state of mauritius and this vast populous country of yours, mr. prime minister, should be maintained and further strengthened. accordingly i have brought with me the greetings of my government and of the people of mauritius towards these ends. mauritius is a plural society composed of peoples of indian, african, french and chinese origins, including some british. although offering such diversity of language, race and culture, we have all achieved that integration and unity which are so necessary for the healthy development of a nation. it is in such an enriched society that we have worked out our destiny.

another element which militates towards closer relationship between our two countries is our appurtenance to the third world which is now engaged in economic reconstruction for the betterment of the lot of its peoples. in this spirit, mauritius along with the majority of states of the international community welcomed the decision of the united nations general assembly to restore to the chinese people their lawful seat in the united nations.

the recognition by the world body of the important role which the people's republic of china, under the enlightened leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the guidance of your government, mr. prime minister, can play towards the promotion of peace and international security is an eloquent testimony to the achievements of your great country. during the present visit my delegation and i myself have had the opportunity of seeing these achievements for ourselves.

in its relations with other states my government is inspired, mr. prime minister, by the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference which your great nation has made the corner-stone of its foreign policy.

mr. prime minister, this is my first visit to a great socialist state which must be proud of its economic and social progress, and we are glad that your socialist pattern of society can serve as a model to other countries wishing to build up a nation dedicated to equality, justice and peace.

mauritius today is struggling to keep pace with its problems. it has large unemployment and we are actively engaged in creating labour-intensive industries and work, but the way is hard and long. we hope that the examples set by socialist countries like china will enable my country to find its own feet. your great country, sir, can thus provide us with the political and social tools with which we can bring a new life to our peoples.

may i now conclude, and on behalf of my delegation and in my own name, thank you, mr. prime minister, for your good wishes. further, i would be indebted to you if you would convey to chairman mao tsetung, your government, and the people's republic of china the expression of our heartfelt gratitude for the hospitality extended to us during our visit. we will leave your country, mr. prime minister, with great regret and may i avail myself of this occasion to offer chairman mao tsetung, you, your government and the people of china, our best wishes for your well-being, success and prosperity. at the same time, sir, may i also take a toast to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives and other distinguished guests present.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Chen Mu-hua Meet Prime Minister and Lady Ramgoolam and Other Distinguished Guests from Mauritius

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua this evening went to the guest house and met sir seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, and lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from mauritius. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the other distinguished mauritius guests present at the meeting were mrs. rosina henrisson, sir leckraz teelock and lady teelock, dr. roopnarain bhageerutty, joseph marcel mason and dayendranath burrenchobay.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including ho ying, chou ming-chi, kao chien-chung, tang wen-sheng, ma chieh-hsien and chu man-li.

Mauritian Prime Minister and Lady Ramgoolam See Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

prime minister sir seewoosagur ramgoolam of mauritius, lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from mauritius attended a soiree today and saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the soiree were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including lin chia-mei, ho ying, wang hai-jung, chang shu and wang hao.

prime minister and lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from mauritius received a standing ovation when they entered the theatre.

at the end of the performance, prime minister and lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests went on stage in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others. they shook hands with the chinese dancers, congratulating them on their successful performance, and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese-african people's friendship association in honour of prime minister and lady ramgoolam.

among the guests at the soiree were visiting friendly personages from mauritius louis guillaume ng thow hing and his wife, and ng pan hing.

prime minister and lady ramgoolam and the other mauritian guests made a trip to the great wall this morning in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, comrade hsu han-ping and others.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Cities to Show Korean Films

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

beginning april 15, korean feature films "the blossoming village" and "a worker's family" will be shown in peking, shangnai, tientsin, shenyang, luta, harbin, changchun, kirin, yenchi and kwangchow.

produced by the art film studio of the democratic people's republic of korea, the films will be shown later in other parts of china.

"the blossoming village" depicts the revolutionary spirit of the korean peasants who, following the teachings of their respected and beloved great leader premier kim il sung, arm themselves with proletarian ideology and strive to build a thriving socialist new countryside.

"a worker's family" is a wide-screen film in two parts. it depicts the outlook of the heroic korean workers who, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, are advancing with big strides on the road of revolutionization. it shows the heroism of the korean working class engaged in the great cause of building socialism in the spirit of chollima (winged horse).

both films are dubbed in chinese by the changchun film studio.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chou En-lai, Han Nien-lung Meet Charge d'Affaires A.I. of DRVN Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this evening met nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

charge d'affaires a.i. nguyen tien formally handed premier chou en-lai a copy of the statement issued by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on april 11. he gave an account of the u.s. imperialists' acts of war in the last few days when large numbers of aircraft and warships were sent to attack many areas of the democratic republic of viet nam. he strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its fresh crimes of war against the democratic republic of viet nam, and expressed the firm determination of the vietnamese armymen and people to resist the u.s. aggressors.

premier chou en-lai stated: the chinese government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the april 11 statement of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and will give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people in carrying through to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the chinese premier said: the u.s. imperialists' attacks on the democratic republic of viet nam constitute a serious incident of expanding the war. the chinese government and people are closely following the development of this incident.

he pointed out: u.s. imperialism has already suffered ignominious defeats in its war of aggression against viet nam. but, it still refuses to take its defeat lying down. it is continuing its last-ditch fight, trying to avert its defeat by enlarging the scope of bombing. it will never succeed in this, but will evoke stronger resistance of the vietnamese people and arouse the opposition of the people of the world including the american people.

premier chou en-lai expressed the conviction that, united as one, fighting shoulder to shoulder and persisting in protracted resistance, the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia will surely frustrate the new acts of aggression by u.s. imperialism and win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

present at the meeting was nguyen dinh bang, attache of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned lu wei-chao and chang ten-wei and staff member hu chien-wen.

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Delegation Visits Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

a chinese physical culture and sports delegation led by sung chung, secretary general of the All-China Sports Federation of the people's republic of china, recently paid a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam at the invitation of the viet nam general department for physical culture and sports.

during its stay in viet nam, the delegation exchanged views with leading members of the viet nam general department for physical culture and sports on strengthening sports relations between the two countries. the delegation toured hanoi.

nguyen duy trinh, vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, received and had a cordial talk with the delegation on april 10.

the delegation has returned to peking after the friendly visit to the d.r.v.n.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Profound Friendship between Chinese and Norwegian Peoples--Feature Story by Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

norway was the third country we, the chinese journalists' delegation, visited during our trip to europe. we arrived in oslo, the beautiful capital of norway, from goteborg by air at the noon of january 25. we were welcomed by officials of the press department of the norwegian foreign ministry. friends of the norway-china friendship association greeted us with inscribed placards: "warm welcome to our chinese friends exclamation" "long live the friendship between norway and china exclamation" they warmly shook hands with us and some of them were moved to tears.

at the hotel norwegian television correspondents were waiting for us. through television, we warmly greeted the norwegian people and conveyed to them the cordial greetings and good wishes of the chinese people.

the next morning we were received by trygve bratteli, prime minister of norway. the conversation was cordial and friendly, and the prime minister told us that he was a journalist before and that he regarded our visit as "a manifestation of closer relations between

norway and china". he described norway as a country with less than 4 million people, and said that norway is thus in an unfortunate position in the big powers' arrangements. we told him that china believed that all nations, big or small, should be equal, and that we oppose power politics, hegemony and the bullying of small and weak nations by the strong and big nations. the prime minister said: "i agree with the principles you express. small nations should have the right to handle their own affairs; this is a condition of their existence. that is why the people of norway and public opinion here react strongly when the sovereign rights of nations are encroached upon by others. if relations between norway and a certain country are cold, it is because that country encroaches on small nations." following the reception, the norwegian minister for foreign affairs and the minister for trade entertained us at the government guest house.

norway's long and broken coast line provides facilities for good ports and fish-farms. its mountains and lakes provide abundant supplies of water-power.

we visited a chemical factory overlooking a fjord. the host talked about the development of trade between the two countries, and told us that the factory had already established such relations with china ten years ago and it exported chemical fertilizer to china. we visited the workshops of the factory, its wharves and storehouses accompanied by our host. on leaving the factory, our norwegian friends again told us: "despite the great distance separating norway from china, we hope to maintain and develop friendly trade relations with china."

the deputy director of the commerce department of the norwegian foreign ministry gave us a comprehensive account of norway's foreign trade. pointing out that foreign trade is an important factor in his country's economy, he told us that norway's income from its foreign trade is equivalent to 40 per cent of the total value of its national production. he said that norway is happy to be able to export chemical fertilizer and paper-pulp to china and that he hoped for further trade development between norway and china.

we also visited a medium-sized shipyard in oslo which produces vessels with a displacement up to 25,000 tons. the host told us that the history of shipbuilding goes back a long way and that the remains of a ship built 1,000 years ago were recently discovered, when the stord shipyard was being extended. there are over 50 shipyards along the norwegian coast, most of them are small-sized, and their total annual tonnage is over 700,000 tons of shipbuilding. their competitiveness in the international markets is being raised by the merging of shipyards and businesses.

we were introduced to an engineer in charge of trade, who was shortly to visit china. he said that he welcomed the opportunity to go to china, and hoped not only to promote trade but also friendly relations between norway and china through that trade.

with the steady increases of contacts between the peoples of norway and china, their friendship has been daily deepening. during our visit, we made extensive contacts with people in norwegian trade and

press circles, and also met a number of other friends enthusiastic to develop friendship between norway and china. they all cherished profound feelings of friendship for the chinese people.

we visited the home of a friend of the norway-china friendship association in the suburbs of oslo. the drawing-room of our host's home was decorated with souvenirs he had brought back from china. norwegian friends were present from many places, all the seats were occupied and some had to stand in the doorway. they told us many vivid stories about friendship between norway and china.

a municipal worker enthusiastically recalled his meeting with chairman mao during his visit to china in 1967. he said, "that was an event that i can never forget. i also visited chingkang mountain where the numerous heroic deeds of the chinese red army, when they persisted in struggle enabled me to understand the arduous nature of the progress of the chinese revolution." he added, "many norwegians are longing to be able to learn more about china exclamation"

we also met an eighty-year-old norwegian woman stage director. she had been in china as an art director in the '50s. that day, though she was very tired after teaching at an art school in oslo, she had travelled 90 kilometres because she knew that the chinese journalists' delegation would be leaving norway soon. she said excitedly: "i must come to see the chinese friends of whom i think day and night exclamation"

norway and china are oceans apart. but, geographical distance can by no means halt the friendly contacts between the two countries and the sincere friendship between the two peoples. we have left norway, but the friendship of the norwegian people for the chinese people will remain forever in our memories.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Reception on Occasion of Swedish Industrial Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

the swedish ambassador/to china, the general export association of sweden and the exhibitors at the swedish industrial exhibition here gave a reception this evening on the occasion of the swedish industrial exhibition now being held in the chinese capital.

attending the reception were tsao lu, chinese vice-minister of light industry; peng min, vice-minister of communications; leading members of chinese departments concerned wang lei, teng kang, wang tung, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, li yung-ting and sun so-chang; and staff members who help with the exhibition.

present were mrs. bjornberg, wife of the swedish ambassador to china; leif e. carling, organizing director of the swedish industrial exhibition; and other swedish friends.

ambassador arne bjornberg and wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, spoke at the reception, wishing the exhibition success and hoping for continuous growth of the friendly trade relations between china and sweden and the friendship between the two peoples.

Swedish Industrial Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

the swedish industrial exhibition closed here this afternoon after an eleven-day run.

during this period, close on 200,000 peking people streamed into the peking exhibition centre which housed the swedish exhibition. chinese and swedish technicians had 144 discussions, exchanging their experience related to more than 250 technical items. the swedish exhibition group also arranged for film shows to entertain chinese visitors.

many chinese visitors expressed congratulations on the success of the exhibition. they said that the exhibition helped promote the friendly relations and cooperation as well as the economic and technical exchanges between china and sweden and the two peoples.

while in peking, members of the swedish exhibition group visited factories, a people's commune and a hospital, saw theatrical performances and viewed sites of historical interest.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

New Swiss Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

albert-louis natural, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the swiss confederation to china, arrived here by air today.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Reaffirms Stand on Fishing Question

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

the foreign ministry of ecuador issued a communique on the evening of april 10 reiterating that ecuador will not negotiate with the united states about the fishing question as long as it persists in taking coercive measures against ecuador, according to a report from quito.

the communique was released in connection with the april 9 remark of charles meyer, u.s. assistant secretary of state for inter-american affairs, that washington would possibly negotiate an agreement with quito and lima on the fishing question.

the communique, which was issued on the eve of the second meeting of the organization of american states (oas), refuted meyer's suggestion and declared: the ecuadorian government "reiterates its well-known position that it will not accept negotiation" with the united states "as long as it persists in the coercive measures against our country".

earlier, ecuadorian foreign minister antonio lucio paredes, who heads ecuador's delegation to the second oas meeting in washington, indicated that ecuador would continue to defend her sovereign right over a 200 nautical mile territorial sea.

to safeguard her state sovereignty and ocean resources, ecuador captured, between january last year and february this year, approximately 60 u.s. pirate vessels that had intruded into her territorial waters for fishing.

CHINA AND UN

Premier Chou En-lai Cables Message of Greetings to Third Session of UNCTAD

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message on april 12 to the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad), expressing congratulations on its convocation. the message reads:

the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development,

santiago, chile.

on the occasion of the convocation of the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development, i wish to express congratulations to the conference on behalf of the chinese government and people.

we hope that the present session of the conference will make contributions to the efforts of the people of the world, particularly the people of the developing countries, in safeguarding national independence, developing national economy, opposing the economic plunder and monopoly by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, establishing international economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit and in other respects. may the conference achieve positive results.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, april 12, 1972

Chou Hua-min Meets Nepalese, Zambian, Romanian Delegation to UNCTAD

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 12, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development and vice-minister of foreign trade, met the delegations of nepal, zambia and romania today.

this morning, chou hua-min called on puskar nath pant, head of the nepalese delegation and secretary of industry and commerce. present on the occasion were members of the nepalese delegation and chinese representative shan yi.

the head of the chinese delegation called on ackson soko, head of the zambian delegation and minister of trade and industry this afternoon. chinese representative hsueh na was present.

nicolae nicolae, head of the romanian delegation and ministerial secretary of state for the ministry of foreign trade, returned a visit to chou hua-min at the residence of the chinese delegation. present on the occasion were nicolae ecobescu, deputy head of the romanian delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and vasile dumitrescu, romanian representative and ambassador to chile. lin ping, deputy head of the chinese delegation and ambassador to chile, was also present.

during these meetings, both sides had cordial and friendly conversations.

Chou Hua-min Meets Other Delegations To Third Session of UNCTAD

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 11, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development and vice-minister of foreign trade, and members of the delegation have met the delegations of romania, pakistan and guyana since yesterday.

chou hua-min called on nicolae nicolae, ministerial secretary of state for the romanian ministry of foreign trade, this afternoon.

present on the occasion were romanian representatives vasile dumitrescu (ambassador to chile), fota constantin and corner vasirade. chinese representative shao yi-li was also present.

yesterday evening, chou hua-min called on osman ali, head of the pakistan delegation.

present on the occasion were niaz mank, deputy head of the pakistan delegation, and chinese representative lin chi-hsin.

david a. singh, head of the guyanese delegation and minister of trade, met chou hua-min at the residence of the chinese delegation this evening.

present on the occasion were members of the guyanese delegation and chinese representative yen chia-hua.

these meetings were marked by cordial and friendly talks.

CHINA AND US

Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Acting Chairman Wu Teh Meets American Guests Who Bring Musk Oxen to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1972)

wu teh, acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, on april 10 met dr. theodore reed, director of the u.s. national zoological park in washington d.c., and day mount of the office of operations of the state department, who had brought a pair of musk oxen to peking, and members of the air crew.

the oxen are a gift to the chinese people from u.s. president nixon and the american people. the peking municipal revolutionary committee will present a pair of pandas to the american people.

present on the occasion were huang tso-chen, secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including han hsu, hsiao teh, wang hsiao-yi, tuan chien-chun, chang hsiao-kuang, ting hung and li chang-teh.

after the meeting hosts and guests went to see the musk oxen and pandas at the peking zoo.

dr. reed and his party arrived in peking on april 9. huang tso-chen gave a banquet in their honour on the evening of april 10.

Friendship Delegation of US "Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars" Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

members of the friendship delegation to china of the u.s. "committee of concerned asian scholars" wound up a visit to peking and left here in separate groups on april 10, 12 and 13 for home via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yueh tai-heng, hsing jen-hsien, hsu chung-ching, hsi chen-huan, liu ming-hua and ling shou-hsien.

during their stay in peking, the american guests visited factories, people's communes and schools and toured places of historical interest.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Detroit, USA

(NCNA-English Detroit, Apr. 12, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chuang tse-tung as head and li meng-hua and chien ta-yung as deputy heads arrived here by special plane at noon today for a return visit to the united states at the invitation of the u.s. table tennis association.

the delegation includes 13 coaches and players: playing coach of the women's team lin hui-ching, women players cheng min-chih, cheng huai-ying, lin hsiu-ying, yang chun and shih ping-lin, playing coach of the men's team chang hsien-lin, and men players li fu-jung, liang ko-liang, ho tsu-pin, chen pao-ching, hu wei-hsin and chiu yen-liang.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were j. rufford harrison, chairman of the international committee of the u.s. table tennis association, dr. alexander eckstein, chairman of the detroit host committee, other members of the host committee and representatives of overseas chinese.

present also at the airport were members of the u.s. table tennis team which had visited china a year ago and other american table tennis players.

john scali, special consultant to the u.s. president, was also present.

as members of the chinese table tennis delegation alighted from the special plane marked with the national flags of the two countries, the welcomers warmly applauded. they heartily shook hands with each other. graham steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, who accompanied the chinese delegation from ottawa, canada, introduced the chinese guests to the members of the host committee and the american players.

a welcome ceremony was held at the airport.

in his welcome speech delivered on behalf of the officers, members and friends of the u.s. table tennis association, mr. graham steenhoven said, "you do us a great honour to bring with you the greatest table tennis players in china and all of us look forward to seeing you meet with our players in friendly matches and exhibitions in many parts of the united states."

extending welcome on behalf of the detroit host committee, dr. alexander eckstein expressed the hope that the people-to-people visit to the united states by the chinese table tennis delegation "represents but the first in a series of people-to-people exchanges in the field of sports, culture, education and science".

mr. john scali said, "on behalf of the president of the united states, let me welcome you to our country as you begin this tour of friendship."

chuang tse-tung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, said, "our delegation has come to the united states in the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second'. we would like to take the opportunity of this visit to learn from the american people and the american players and do our part in enhancing understanding and friendship between the chinese and american peoples." he added, "we wish to express sincere appreciation to the u.s. table tennis association and other american friends for coming here to welcome us and for the fine arrangements they have made for our visit."

as the chinese delegation was driving out of the airport, it was welcomed by representatives of overseas chinese present waving the five-star red flag of their fatherland in cheers. on the way to the hotel was a sign written in chinese "welcome you to the united states".

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* NATIONAL *
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NEW AND OLD CADRES

Party Committee of Yühang Hsien Mindful of Giving Play to Backbone Role of Old Cadres

- With the political line decided, cadres are the decisive factor

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 13, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Hangchow, April 12, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "With the political line decided, cadres are the decisive factor," the Party committee of Yühang hsien, Chekiang Province, seriously carries out on a solid basis the Party's policy toward cadres, makes bold use of old cadres and gives full play to their backbone role in the three major revolutionary struggles. A boost is given to the continuous development of revolution and production throughout the hsien.

In firm execution of the Party's policy toward cadres, the Party committee of Yühang hsien adheres to the guideline, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones; cure the sickness to save the patient," and unites the great majority of cadres. Now, throughout the hsien, the overwhelming majority of former cadres at the commune level and cadres above the hsien, section and bureau levels are lined up and placed in proper leadership posts. In the three major revolutionary struggles, these old cadres with years of Party education and training behind them conscientiously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, and work with enthusiasm. A very favorable situation is continuously developing throughout the hsien.

To give full play to the role of old cadres, the Party committee of Yühang hsien made a point of making proper work arrangements for them in the light of practical conditions. After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Tseng Kuang-yin, who started participating in the

revolution in 1939, became more alive with vim and vigor. To give fuller play to his role, the hsien Party committee transferred him from the hsien communications administration to the hsien communications bureau as its general Party branch secretary. In leading civilian workers in building the Hangchow-Huchou railway, he went deep into the midst of worksites along the line to share the joys and sorrows of the civilian workers. The assignment was completed with flying colors. This incident made the hsien Party committee further realize that to arouse the old cadres' enthusiasm to the full, we must place them in proper leadership posts. To this end, the hsien Party committee has assigned special persons to supervise the firm execution of the Party's policy toward cadres.

The Party committee of Yühang hsien held that with cadres placed in proper leadership posts, we could not consider this as having firmly carried out the Party's policy toward cadres. We must continuously conduct ideological and political line education for their benefit and continuously raise their consciousness.

Since last year, the hsien Party committee has specially held a Mao Tse-tung thought study class. Old cadres are organized in the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and the study of the history of two-line struggle within the Party. Their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism is increased. Their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is raised. The hsien Party committee also on many occasions summoned to forums old cadres committed to leadership work in various units. The aim was to find out the new conditions and new problems encountered by them in the thorough implementation of the Party's line and policy. With targets in mind, they were helped to analyze conditions and tackle problems. The secretary of the hsien Party committee and the standing committee members also constantly go out of office deep to the midst of various units to engage old cadres in heart-to-heart talks and give them the benefit of patient and elaborate ideological work and help them to sum up previous experiences and lessons.

For being criticized by the masses for his following the revisionist line in the great proletarian cultural revolutionary campaign, Ch'ien Kuan-hsiu, secretary of the Party committee of Henghu commune, could not get his thinking straight. Liu Yen-ju, secretary of the hsien Party committee engaged him in many a heart-to-heart talk and helped him sum up previous experiences and lessons learned in two-line struggle. Meanwhile, Ch'ien was guided to handle the mass campaign correctly. In the spring of last year, after joining a study class, he further raised his ideological awareness and consciousness of line struggle. He came to understand that we could not do things by just relying on simple class feelings and must assiduously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and strengthen the transformation of our world outlook. Only in this way could we carry out and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Back at the commune, he was a changed man in his spiritual outlook. He aroused the masses to the full in vigorously waging class struggle. Their socialist activism was set in motion. On this basis, the Party's series of rural economic policies were further firmly carried out. Throughout the commune

was whipped up a spectacular mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. With this began a change in the features of this backward commune in a mountainous area.

The Party committee of Yüheng hsien not only helps old cadres to bring their backbone role into play and take up heavy revolutionary burdens but also unites and helps new cadres through the old ones. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "If our Party has not the unanimous cooperation of the broad masses of new and old cadres, our cause will suffer disruption," many old cadres show the greatest enthusiasm in their care for the new cadres. A new situation has resulted in which new and old cadres respect each other, learn from each other and fight as one.

Chou Shou-k'un, secretary of the Party committee of Hsingch'iao commune found new cadre Chou Kuei-piao, a member of the Party committee, full of revolutionary enthusiasm but lacking in practical work experience. He patiently helped the latter to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's writings on classes, class contradictions and class struggle and to raise his ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Meanwhile, the new cadre was given a free hand in withstanding storms and facing the world on the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles. Last winter, Chou Kuei-piao went to Tungfeng brigade to stay at a selected spot. In guiding the firm implementation of the Party's rural economic policies, he gave a good performance. The commune members' enthusiasm was aroused considerably. This year, this brigade is doing remarkably well in preparatory farm work and spring farming and production to become an advanced unit of the whole commune.

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Let Old Cadres Play Their Hardcore Role to the Full

- Conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's line and policies for cadres by the CCP Kirin Municipal Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 14, 1972)

By conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's line and policies for cadres, the CCP Kirin Municipal Committee continues to carry out education in ideology and political line on the former leadership cadres of the municipal and district level who are re-employed, helps them in conscientious reading of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, lets them play their hardcore role to the full in the three great revolutionary struggles, and pushes forward the development of revolution and production in Kirin district.

Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the former municipal and district leadership cadres of the first grade in Kirin municipality have conscientiously read and studied and diligently remolded their world outlook, and their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution has continued to improve. The absolute majority of them have been re-absorbed into leading bodies at various levels in Kirin municipality and placed in charge of leadership work. The CCP Kirin Municipal Committee is of the opinion that since these old cadres have accumulated rich experience, both positive and negative, in the long course of revolutionary struggle, they are invaluable to the Party and to the people. In order to implement in an all-round manner the Party's policies for cadres, it would not do to be satisfied simply with arranging work for them, but more importantly their positive factor must be mobilized and they must be permitted to play their hardcore role to the full.

With this end in view, the municipal Party committee has on the one hand directed the people to study Chairman Mao's relevant policies and writings on cadres, criticized and repudiated the bourgeois reactionary line on the question of cadres pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, and educated everyone to have faith in these old cadres and help them do leadership work well. On the other hand, proceeding with education in ideology and political line, these old cadres are also encouraged to raise higher their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and continue to earn new merits for the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

Most of the former leadership cadres of the municipal and district level in Kirin joined the revolution during the period of the Anti-Japanese War. Over the past decades they have done much useful work for the Party and for the people, but because of the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they have made mistakes of this or that sort. Since taking up their leadership post, the Party committee has first helped them conscientiously study the works of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, sum up their experience in the history of the struggle between the

two lines, and with close reference to reality, further draw a line of distinction between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policies of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution when the present secretary of the municipal Party committee was the No. 1 person of the former municipal Party committee, he went several times to the Kirin Iron Alloys Plant to settle down, but at that time, because he had implemented the revisionist line, and grasped production merely for the sake of production, consequently problems kept increasing. To raise the awareness of this cadre the Party committee therefore paid special attention to let him participate in a work team and sent him to this plant to investigate the situation of the struggle between the two lines which enabled him to gain a profound education and provoked in him a greater hatred for the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Thereupon, taking the line struggle in the plant as a guide, he and the comrades of the work team developed in depth a "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, implemented in an overall manner Chairman Mao's great directive of "Grasp revolution, stimulate production" and enabled a deep change to take place in the physiognomy of this plant.

Later, the municipal Party committee again sent him to several plants as well as to communes and production brigades in the countryside which had changed from being backward to being advanced for investigation and that enabled him to further realize "whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is implemented, revolution and production will develop, and whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is interfered with or sabotaged, revolution and production will suffer and losses will be sustained." The Party committee has also held regular study classes to help these old cadres to raise their ideological level of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and arranged for each of them a permanent contact point so that they may go regularly among the masses to draw political nourishment and wash away their idealistic spirit.

The CCP Kirin Municipal Committee, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings "We must know how to take good care of cadres" has also on the basis of ability of these old cadres made suitable arrangements for them so that they might give their talent full play. A former vice mayor of the municipality has had more than ten years of leadership experience in industrial work and is more conversant with conditions in the industrial and communications front in the whole municipality than anyone else. After having been elected a member of the municipal Party committee, the municipal Party committee let him act concurrently as a responsible member of the industrial and communications group. At one time he was in charge of supervising the construction of a steel mill. At the beginning a design was drawn up for this mill and submitted to the municipal leadership for study. He organized a three-in-one combination" design study group with participation by old workers, technical personnel, and cadres. By going over the plan item by item, they discovered that the design was unrelated to reality, and the desire for bigness and things foreign was inconsistent with Chairman Mao's policy of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" for running enterprises.

Therefore he mobilized the masses and drew up a new plan. When some of the people failed to see the new plan in the proper light, he would use his own experience in making detours to explain things and helped everybody to distinguish between Chairman Mao's line for running enterprise and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprise of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers which enabled one and all to acquire a lively education in line. Because of the solving of the problem of orientation and line in the construction of the mill, the rate of construction was quickened and a large amount of capital and steel was saved.

After the mill was thrown into production, by going again deep into the sections and teams and laboring alongside the workers, this cadre solved such key problems as insufficient pressure in the water circulation of the blast furnace and enabled the production of steel to keep on rising steadily.

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Nanching Hsien Boldly Employs and Energetically Cultivates New Cadres

- Cultivating a large number of new cadres in a planned manner is our fighting task

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 13, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, April 12, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cultivating a large number of new cadres in a planned manner is our fighting task," the Party committee of Nanching hsien, Fukien Province, boldly uses and energetically cultivates new cadres. This makes for their healthy growth in the three major revolutionary struggles along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For one year and more, the Party committee of Nanching hsien selected and promoted a large number of new cadres for leadership duties at various levels, who had stood the test of struggle. Now of the members of the Party committees of various communes (farms) of the whole hsien, 57 percent are new cadres. These new cadres are full of political enthusiasm and revolutionary fervor. They and the old cadres learn from each other and are united in fighting. In their performance of work, they have scored some positive achievements.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conduct education in ideology and political line," the Party committee of Nanching hsien helps new cadres to raise continuously their line consciousness and gives full play to their role. In separate groups over different periods, the hsien Party committee has held training classes for new cadres by rotation at and above the level of Party branch committee members. The aim is to help new cadres to study conscientiously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and study the history of the two-line struggle within the Party and raise the new cadres' consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

Through study, Chuang Chih-i, member of the Party branch of Houp'ing brigade of K'ueiyang commune, realized better the importance of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress. He took the initiative to move into the home of a commune member who had showed the greatest disagreement with his views. He ate, lived, labored and studied with this commune member. Very soon coolness between the two gave way to unity.

In cultivating new cadres, the Party committee of Nanching hsien on the one hand arouses them to the fact in tempering on the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles and, on the other, relies on the old cadres in helping new ones improve their abilities in struggle through influencing them by words and deeds. Returned young intellectual Hsieh Szu-chung, member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, went to a backward unit to work. Owing to lack of experience, he encountered a lot of difficulties. For a time he showed an inclination to shrink from difficulties. Yen Ch'ing-yü, deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, personally engaged him in a heart-to-heart talk. In light of his own positive and negative experiences, he helped him raise his line consciousness

and leadership level. Thanks to the patient help of old cadres, this new cadre overcame the inclination to shrink from difficulties and had his heart set at rest. He relied on the masses in waging vigorous class struggle. Very rapidly he changed the features of this unit.

The Party committee of Nanching hsien also constantly adopts the open-door rectification method and relies on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses in conducting ideological education for new cadres.

After its founding, the Party branch of Houchüan brigade of Chinshan commune conducted in succession three open-door rectifications. In the first rectification, the new cadres humbly accepted the masses' views and energetically took part in collective productive labor. In the second rectification, to counter the problem of new cadres not getting deeply involved enough in practice, the masses put forward their critical view. The new cadres accepted the criticism of the masses and made a point of going deep into the midst of fields to conduct investigations and turning to the masses for consultations over the solution of problems. In the third open-door rectification, the masses criticized some new cadres for their arrogance and self-complacency arising out of a very favorable situation marked by a bumper harvest in agriculture. In the light of mass opinion, the new cadres fought self and criticized revisionism and fought arrogance and self-complacency. With great satisfaction the broad masses said, "The higher the wick is turned up the brighter the oil lamp will burn, the more you beat a drum the louder it sounds, the more help given to the new cadres the stronger they will become."

One of the effective measures adopted by the Party committee of Nanching hsien in cultivating new cadres is to cite advanced typical examples among new cadres and organize new cadres to learn from them.

After acting as a member of a district Party committee and a member of the hsien Party committee, new cadre Wang Hsiu-hua, though changed in rank, still maintained the true features of the laboring people. In the mountain plowing team on Wutou Hill, she doggedly combined mental work with manual work and joined the commune members in fighting heaven and earth and learning from Tachai. A barren hill originally giving a yield of "5 tou of rice" was built into a Tachai-type advanced unit providing an annual output of 50,000 catties of grain and other economic crops. The secretary of the hsien Party committee personally went to stay at a selected spot with the production team where Wang Hsiu-hua stayed. He helped Wang Hsiu-hua to sum up experience. At meetings at various levels, he cited her exemplary deeds. The new cadres of the whole hsien were organized to learn from her. This stimulated the continuous progress of new cadres along the road of ideological revolutionization.

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LOWER LEVEL LEADERSHIP

Study the Materialist Theory of Reflection and Adhere To A Down-to-Earth Style

by

The CCP Committee of Lingling Administrative District, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 13, 1972)

Agricultural production in our area used to remain in a backward state marked by "a low per-mow output, a small multiple-cropping acreage, shortage of manure and a small contribution." In the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the broad masses showed ever rising socialist activism, and made an insistent demand for changing such a state. We in the lead especially felt keenly a sense of responsibility to lead the masses in a stepped-up effort toward higher agricultural output.

In the spring of last year, as part of the district-wide program for agricultural development we put forward a plan for "an expanded acreage of 2,500,000 mow under early rice and 2,500,000 mow under late rice, and the raising of 2,500,000 head of pigs" to counter the soft spots in agricultural production in the district of Lingling in the light of certain investigation data then available. We told ourselves that this plan was not only compatible with the leap forward spirit but also helpful in giving better play to the activism of the broad masses of cadres and people and speeding up the transformation of our district's backward agricultural features. But after the plan found its way downward, the cadres and the masses had this to say: "This is not a bad plan except that no time is allowed for its execution this year." Why should we think differently from what the cadres and masses said?

Things Must Be Done with Respect for Objective Realities

Some comrades of our area held that to change the backward features of Lingling, we could not stay in the rut taking things easy and that only by going all out and giving full play to man's subjective activism could we accelerate the pace of construction. In support of the claim that this plan could be realized accordingly was cited some experience of certain advanced units in local and other areas. Some other comrades held that since the masses had something to say, our plan should be reviewed to check whether it fitted in with practical conditions.

What should be done after all? In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings "Pay attention to investigation" and "Avoid gossiping," we went deep into the midst of the lower levels to conduct another investigation. We brought to light what the investigation showed. Associating same with

our issue in dispute, we studied the relevant works by Marx and Chairman Mao, and applied Marxist epistemology in unifying our thinking.

The great revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out, "Is it from matter to perception and thinking or from thinking and perception to matter? Engels was for the first line, i.e., the materialist line. Mach was for the second line, i.e., the idealist line." In accordance with this principle, existence decides consciousness. All correct ideas, plans and programs originate from social practice and rest on objective existing realities as their foundation. Man's subjective activism lies in the correct understanding of objective things and a grasp and application of objective laws. But "if man wants to achieve victory in work or the anticipated results, he must bring his own thinking in line with objective external laws; otherwise, he would fail in practice."

Here we came to understand that in thinking about problems and doing things, we must show respect for objective practice and could not be prompted by subjective wishes. Man's subjective aspirations must fit in with objective laws. Only in this way could transformation be realized. With such understanding acquired, we again reviewed our original view. Ideologically we became enlightened. For us to accelerate the transformation of the agricultural backward features of the area of Lingling was highly necessary where making a greater contribution to the revolution was concerned but this was only a subjective wish. To turn it into reality, we must take objective possibilities into consideration. Existing objective conditions were taken into consideration in an analysis of the matter: Our district started with a poor foundation. The rice acreage assured of a good harvest and kept intact from drought and waterlogging was relatively small. In certain mountainous areas, cold marshlands had not been reclaimed. Before the great cultural revolution, the area under double-cropping rice stood at around 500,000 or 600,000 mow. In 1970, the area planted to early rice was expanded to 1,500,000 mow. The actual area under late rice that yielded a harvest reached 1,230,000 mow. Now the 1971 plan called for an expansion of the area under double-cropping rice to 2,500,000 mow. Irrigation facilities, fertilizers and farming skills would all lag behind. For some areas fit for the growing of sweet potatoes, corn and other miscellaneous autumn crops, a complete switchover to double-cropping rice would inevitably lead to a drop in production. Understanding about placing an enlarged acreage under late rice crops on the part of some people still involved a certain process. The planned raising of 2,500,000 head of pigs would also be beset with difficulties. Obviously, our originally drawn plan was incompatible with objective possibilities for the realization of this plan. If we should obstinately work toward something that could not be achieved even after the greatest efforts, we would fail to arouse the work enthusiasm of the masses. We would also only dampen mass activism and fail to attain the goal of accelerated agricultural development. Such was not a down-to-earth approach but the assertion of subjective free will. On the other hand, if we should refrain from working toward something that could be achieved after a spell of effort and fall behind reality, we would equally be acting contrary to the down-to-earth spirit and objective laws.

Through study and analysis, awareness was unified. Therefore,on the basis of serious investigations, the original plan was revised. As a result, the masses were aroused in their activism. A boost was given to the development of agricultural production. Last year, sowing plans for early and late rice crops were fulfilled earlier than the year before. The area under early rice was expanded by 35 percent compared with the year before. That under late rice was expanded by one-third. The number of live pigs registered an increase of over 30 percent. Last year, though hit by a drought rarely seen in history, the whole district chalked up a total grain output surpassing the highest level in history.

Study associated with practice in revising the plan made us understand deeply that to transform the objective world, we must act according to objective laws, and bring the subjective in line with the objective, practical needs with possibilities and the masses' demands with their consciousness. Only with thinking compatible with objective things could we have a correct idea and act according to a correct idea. And only so could we take correct action. Only under the guidance of the materialist epistemological line could we give play to the masses' activism and creativity and correctly apply objective laws in stimulating the continuous development of the socialist construction cause.

Only Through Thorough Investigation and Study Can Problems Be Really Solved

In line with objective practice, we must make thorough and careful investigations and studies. Only by so doing can we achieve a real solution of problems. In this regard, we have learned a lesson.

In the first half of 1970, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must pay good attention to typical examples," the leading members of our district went separately to selected spots at the lower levels. It was discovered that some communes and brigades had failed to implement firmly the Party's economic policies and the guideline for agricultural production, so that the enthusiasm of commune members was dampened and the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture was thwarted in its intensive development. We thought that failure to carry out policy firmly was a major problem bearing on the whole situation, which must be solved in time. The Party committee of the district called a special meeting of responsible persons of various hsien to study the solution of this problem. A special discussion was also held at a conference of commune secretaries held in the district after autumn. Instructions were issued to various hsien that various areas should take firm implementation of policy as an important part of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign. At that time, we thought that the district Party committee had paid timely attention to the matter. This coupled with proper measures adopted would bring about a proper solution. But up to the spring of last year, various areas reported that this problem had still not been solved properly.

Why was it that a problem would still remain unsolved after an investigation followed by measures adopted? Chairman Mao teaches, "Through

cursory investigation and study we may unearth problems and put forward problems but still cannot solve our problems. To solve problems, we must make systematic and thorough investigations and studies, which is a process of anslysis." Our original investigation was not unlike the kind of cursory investigation pointed out by Chairman Mao. We failed to make systematic and thorough studies and therefore failed to get at the essence of the problem. The measures adopted thus were not to the point, with poor results obtained.

Therefore, we decided to have four standing committee members lead investigation groups to head separately for Chiangyung, Ningyüan, Tungan, Lingling and other hsien to make thorough investigations again. In the light of previous experiences and lessons, we in the current investigation made a point of "taking full possession of data and analyzing the different states of development and seeking their internal relations." In the light of what was found in the investigations by all, a serious analysis of the condition of the whole district was made. The chief cause of failure to carry out policy firmly lay in inadequate understanding of the importance of execution of the Party's policy on the part of certain basic-level cadres who could not draw a correct line of distinction between right and wrong. Among them existed the erroneous idea, "So long as the line is in order, a little deviation in policy will not matter." A small number of cadres also harbored selfish and impure thoughts, and were less than keen on policy execution. A handful of class enemies then availed themselves of this opportunity to wreck the effort of execution of the Party's policy.

To counter such a situation, we aroused the masses to unfold revolutionary mass criticism, draw a line between right and wrong in thorough implementation of policy and strike a smashing blow at the disruptive activities of the handful of class enemies. Meanwhile, at hsien, ch'ü and commune levels, policy study classes were held. Cadres were organized to study Chairman Mao's instructions on the problem of policy and the Party's rural economic policy. Practice was associated with line education. Cadres' consciousness in execution of the Party's policy was further enhanced.

With essence grasped in the present investigation, the problem was solved in a relatively down-to-earth manner. But objective things are changing ceaselessly. Man's understanding cannot be accomplished once and for all. Nor can an end be thus put to an investigation and study. After autumn harvesting, the leading members of the Party committee of the district went further downward separately to associate year-end distribution with repeated investigations about the problem of firm execution of policy. It was found that in some advanced units there also existed weak links. We summed up and popularized advanced experiences involving Shangkuan brigade of Tao hsien which thoroughly enforced the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development" and Shuilangpa commune of Lingling hsien which firmly carried out the policy of distribution. For problems existing in some backward brigades, separate measures were adopted. One solution after another was sought.

Through repeated investigations, problems were continuously unearthed and solved. In the whole area, the Party's rural economic policies and the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development" were thoroughly carried out. The broad masses' enthusiasm was further aroused. A boost was given to the penetrating development of the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

From several investigations about firm implementation of policy, we came to understand that in making investigations and studies, we must be thorough and careful and must adhere to a materialistic-dialectical attitude. Only in this way can we really solve problems.

Learn Humbly from the Masses and Exercise Correct Leadership

Chairman Mao teaches, "For all practical work in our Party, all correct leadership must be from the masses and back to the masses." We came to understand that to adhere to the materialist theory of reflection, we must doggedly stick to the mass line hitherto advocated by Chairman Mao. Only by going deep into the midst of the masses, humbly learning from them, drawing on their rich store of experience in revolutionary practice and their political nourishment and continuously improving the ability of understanding can leading cadres carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line still better and exercise correct leadership.

In the past, we seemed to know this point well theoretically but in practical struggle, we consciously or unconsciously gave ourselves away with the "idea that the leadership is brilliant."

One incident gave us great enlightenment: In July last year, we were at the height of a battle against drought. A channel collapsed in a large-sized reservoir in our district, involving a distance of over 120 meters. The water flow was cut off, leaving over 200,000 mow of rice fields in Shuangp'ai, Lingling, Ch'iyang and other hsien without irrigation water. We were then in a state of great anxiety. Responsible persons of the relevant departments were summoned to think out two restoration programs: One was opening a new channel with the old route bypassed. Another was setting up a trough over the collapsed channel to conduct water across. The two programs were later brought to the site, with basic-level cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and technical cadres joining in a discussion. The poor and lower-middle peasants had something to say about our two programs. It was held that a new channel would involve large amounts of work and time. Lying underground beneath the proposed new route was a big water-filled hole. With the channel built, the wash of the water flow would touch off another collapse. Meanwhile, the setting up of a trough to lead water across would also call for large supplies of implements and equipment and a large amount of technical work and money. All these could not be made available immediately, and the rice seedlings would have wilted and died when the trough was set up. This was incompatible with the spirit of achieving greater, quicker, better and more economical results. The poor and lower-middle peasants suggested instead that the original channel

foundation be filled up, reinforced and restored. This allowed a wide work surface and the conduct of "a people's war." As the main part of the job involved earth and stone work, material could be obtained locally to save time. After a technical assessment, the poor and lower-middle peasants' idea was found correct. Their suggestion was adopted. Over 3,000 basic-level cadres and militiamen were immediately organized for a shock repair effort. Filling was done, over 36,000 cubic meters of earth and stone work involved. According to the original program, the job would take 45 days to finish. Now it was completed in half a month's time. The channel was completely restored where it had collapsed. Irrigation water was assured for farmland lying at lower levels. This incident deeply touched us as we once held only to our own brilliance in the performance of work. We came to understand deeply that "the masses are the real heroes and we ourselves are often childish and ridiculous."

Practice in repairing the Shuangp'ai channel set me to deep thinking: Why should we formerly consciously or unconsciously display the idea of "the leadership being brilliant" in the performance of work? The basic cause was that in our minds the mass viewpoint had not been firmly implanted. We failed to have a clear idea of the relations between the Party's mass line and Marxist epistemology. In studying books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, we associated the practice of repairing the Shuangp'ai channel with a check, summing-up and review of our thinking. We began to get enlightened. Chairman Mao teaches us, "Man's correct ideas can only originate from social practice and from only the three practices, social struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment." The masses of people are the mainstay of the three revolutions and also the main force behind an understanding of the world and its transformation. Correct leadership ideas, guidelines and methods can only come from the masses' practice in struggle and are tested and developed in their practical struggle. If we divorce ourselves from mass practice of struggle correct leadership cannot come about.

In the building of the channel, two programs worked out by different methods produced different results. One was studied and worked out in the office in separation from the masses and therefore incompatible with reality. If we had acted on it, we should have come to grief. Another was drawn up by the masses with the concentration of their wisdom and referred back to their midst for a test. Thus victory was achieved in practice. This shows that divorced from the masses in thinking out ideas, our efforts would come to naught. Only by relying on the masses in doing things can we come to something concrete.

Therefore, to adhere to the line "from the masses and to the masses" is to adhere to the dialectical-materialistic epistemology. If we should rate ourselves "brilliant" and refrain from humbly learning from the masses, we would in essence be violating the idea of "practice first" basic to Marxist epistemology, and, it would be all the more impossible for us to achieve correct leadership.

With correct understanding acquired, we took humbly learning from the masses as an important way of purging the idealist spirit and raising our consciousness of line struggle. In ordinary times, except for a standing committee member remaining in charge of the work in office, all the other members went deep into the midst of the lower levels to learn from the masses. Since last year, we have also transferred three groups of cadres from various organs, and let standing committee members lead them in separate groups deep into the midst of basic levels. The aim is to conduct propaganda among the masses, learn from them and sum up their experience and introduce advanced typical examples in learning from Tachai in agriculture. An effective boost was given to the development of revolution and production. Meanwhile, our own understanding ability was continuously improved and our consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line raised.

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PLA RAILWAY CORPS

PLA Railway Corps Unit Helps People Improve Farmland

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1972)

while engaging in railway construction, a unit of the railway corps of the chinese people's liberation army has helped improve farmland and build irrigation works for the benefit of the people. the area of farmland improved and created in the past two years comes to 260 hectares.

this is in the long tradition of the people's liberation army of cherishing the people. this unit joins the people in transforming nature wherever they extend new railway lines. each time the unit arrives at a new construction site, its communist party committee organizes the cadres and fighters to study chairman mao's teachings on making energetic efforts to expand the country's agriculture, and stresses the importance of treasuring every inch of collective farmland.

in all its work, the unit bears in mind this teaching of chairman mao's: "in drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that china has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact." with a high sense of responsibility to the people, they carefully study and revise the design for every railway section and the plan for every building procedure. when they found that a projected railway line would take up much farmland, leading cadres of the unit and engineers braved driving wind and snow to make surveys that took them across many hills and steep slopes. with the help of the related designing department, they re-routed a section of the railway line. this saved 6 hectares of farmland and greatly reduced investment.

bulldozer drivers were assigned to level a hill top for a projected railway line. they could have moved the earth to a river bank not far from the building site. but the earth would be washed into the river and silt up its bed, so they transported it to the other side of the river and spread it over a tract of sandy soil. in this way they improved a hectare of sandy farmland for a commune. commune members were moved and said: "your hearts are closely linked with the poor and lower-middle peasants. you have arranged things better than we might have."

a regiment of the unit revised a plan three times for building their barracks so as not to occupy farmland. they finally set their quarters on a hilltop. a company dug up 2,000 cubic meters of earth and filled in ditches to place their living quarters away from farmland. a battalion set up their machine depots on vacant hillside land. the armymen would rather transport their machinery in a roundabout way so as to avoid damaging standing crops of the people.

the commanders and fighters often spend their spare time and holidays helping local communes and production teams improve and terrace land. a regiment helped a

production team build a dam on a river and open 4.6 hectares of paddy fields. local people said: "while building the railway, you helped us open fields. you are really people's soldiers."

according to local conditions, the commanders and fighters of the unit also help the local people build reservoirs, ponds, dams and other water control projects.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

A Socialist Tibetan Town

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Apr. 15, 1972)

hsiaszuma at the southern end of the tibet autonomous region, once the "yatung market" for imperialist plunder and dumping, has become a prosperous socialist town.

in yatung county, the town mirrored the colonialized economy of this gateway through which imperialists robbed tibet of wealth and dumped surplus goods at high profits. the inhabitants were mainly occupied in trade and transportation. there was virtually no agriculture. the people depended on foreign countries for their food grain. hundreds of hsiaszuma families had no housing, and 30 per cent of the town's population went begging.

liberation in 1952 freed the town from colonialist control. under the leadership of the chinese communist party and the people's government democratic reform came in 1959, overthrowing serfdom.

following chairman mao's teaching "get organized", the people of hsiaszuma which comprises of a townshio and two agricultural districts developed agriculture and side productions through mutual aid and collectivization. the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, has achieved remarkable results. hsiaszuma has expanded the farming acreage to 150 hectares and increased unit output. the two agricultural districts are now self-sufficient in grain.

progress has also been made in diversifying the economy. before the democratic reform, there were virtually no orchards, stockbreeding or other side-line production. now there are more than 7,000 apple trees. draught animals and milch cows average one per capita and pig raising, a new undertaking in the locality, is growing. enterprises have been set up to make wood products, charcoal and woven baskets.

the people's livelihood has improved with the expansion of production. there are no longer beggars. rows of new houses have been built for the homeless. the people are working hard to build up their socialist town.

take a people's commune established three years ago in chuchu township. it has 57 households with 200 commune members. in the old society the people led a miserable life as most of them were porters, sellers of fodder and firewood or temple slaves. after liberation, especially following the democratic reform, fundamental changes took place thanks to the hard efforts made by the villagers. the grain output last year reached an all-time high. every household has surplus grain and over half have bank savings as side-line production has grown.

instead of living in cattle sheds as they did in the old society, they all live in new houses with electric light provided by the commune's small power station. the commune has set up a clinic with bare foot doctors who treat patients free of charge.

what happened to seventy-year-old wukungcheng of tibetan nationality is a common story. he lived like a beast of burden in the old society. all his worldly goods would not have filled a basket. after the democratic reform, his family had a decent housing and is now leading a happy life. wukungcheng has five children, three in work and two at school. the old man said: "the communist party and chairman mao gave me a happy life".

CONSUMER GOODS

Northwest China City Produces More Consumer Goods

(NCNA-English Sian, Apr. 15, 1972)

ancient sian city in northwest china, which used to be flooded with imported goods before liberation, now makes more than 4,800 kinds of consumer goods for local use. wrist watches, bicycles and light bulbs are among the latest items added to the list.

the city today turns out 50 per cent of the consumer goods it needs as against 27 per cent two years ago. gross industrial output in 1971 was double the 1969 figures. so was the variety of products.

a store which serves as a centre to exhibit and sell locally-made consumer goods opened on new year's day. on display are knitwear, woolen and silk fabrics, shoes, caps, glasses, enamel ware, aluminium utensils, hardware, chinese and western medicine, sports-gear, musical instruments and stationery. they are products of 130 factories in the city.

the rapid industrial growth in sian stems from the hard efforts of the local people to develop industry self-reliantly in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

sian became a new industrial city with heavy industry as its foundation by the end of the third five-year plan (1966-1970). but influenced by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the city still had to depend on other places for one-third of the manufactured goods it needed.

after the municipal revolutionary committee was founded in 1968, it analysed sian's industry. it recognized the importance of eliminating the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in economic construction and raising people's consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. only thus could the city develop its industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. cadres and workers in industrial departments were then organized to study chairman mao's teachings on the general line for building socialism and his statement "it must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of china's economic construction. at the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." they summed up experience and condemned the crimes of liu shao-chi and company in holding local industry back. a city-wide campaign to develop consumer industries in the spirit of self-reliance started at the beginning of 1970 under the unified leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee. the campaign involved 26,000 workers from more than 500 small factories run by districts and communes and those of other trades and neighbourhoods. they built many new factories and workshops in a short period of time thanks to socialist cooperation. for instance, a thread-making mill was put up and started working in only 12 days with the help of a dozen factories.

to build a factory with an annual output of six million light bulbs would cost two million yuan and take two to three years. the municipal revolutionary committee mobilized more than 20 factories and 100 other units to do the job. they made more than 200 machines and put up the factory building in only 66 days with an investment of 1.47 million yuan.

the workers, cadres and technicians carried out chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle to save investment and bring good results.

sian planned to build a detergent factory in 1964. but owing to the interference of liu shao-chi's revisionist line of relying on a few technical authorities, the work was held up because the project called for an investment of over 20 million yuan and foreign equipment.

the municipal revolutionary committee decided to build the factory at the end of 1969. a three-in-one designing group was set up with workers as its mainstay and including revolutionary cadres and technicians. the group worked out a new plan in the light of the spirit of self-reliance and diligence and frugality. it called for 40 per cent less floor space for factory buildings

and a much smaller investment of three million yuan. the equipment needed was made locally. the workers, cadres and technicians displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and in only 69 days built a medium-sized detergent factory with an annual output of 5,000 tons.

the municipal revolutionary committee also organized some factories and commercial departments to make use of scrap from heavy industry and recover as much as possible. as a result, 18 small factories used the scraps of silicon steel sheets of the sian electrical machinery plant to make 24 kinds of products. this lowered production costs.

MEDICINAL HERBS

Medicinal Herb Production on Hainan Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 15, 1972)

hainan island, a major producer of medicinal herbs, has expanded the area sown to plants for medical use in the past few years.

the area under areca palm, gum benzoin and other tropical plants exceeds 1,300 hectares. in addition, a dozen kinds of medicinal herbs from abroad have been acclimatized.

the cultivation of areca palm on the island dates back to a thousand years. its production rose sharply during the great proletarian cultural revolution as people acted in accordance with chairman mao's teachings "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level," and "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the hsian production brigade of the wanchuan commune in chiunghai county grew the plant on margins of fields and river banks. the no. 8 team of the brigade alone now has 32,000 areca palm trees as against some 900 in 1966.

the acreage under areca palm has been enlarged several times. a number of counties are growing the plant for the first time. "yichih", a wild herb which used to grow in deep forests, is being cultivated. a commune on the wuchih mountains has succeeded in planting the herb between rubber trees with high yield and good quality.

state farms and people's communes on hainan island are also growing tropical plants introduced from other places for medical use. these include gum benzoin, sandal wood, "yukuei" and clove. one medicinal herb farm has planted 20,000 "yukuei" trees since 1969.

AFFORESTATION

South China Hsien Achieves Success in Afforestation

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 14, 1972)

under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching "cover the country with trees", yunan county in kwangtung province, south china, has since last winter afforested 3,800 hectares through a mass campaign. the 130 forestry farms run by communes and brigades in the county have a total afforested area of 80,000 hectares. over 70 per cent of the county's hillsides are now covered in green.

seventy per cent of the county is hilly. indiscriminate felling of trees before liberation denuded the hills of forests. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party, the local people began planting trees on the hills after liberation. the county afforested 26,600 hectares in the two years from the establishment of people's communes in 1958. the afforested area has been enlarged still further in the campaign to learn from tachai since 1964.

under the leadership of the county party committee, communes and brigades in the hilly region during the great proletarian cultural revolution worked out over-all plans to develop agriculture, forestry and side-line production in accordance with chairman mao's teachings.

they work hard to run forestry farms self-reliantly. the commune members plant trees in spring, which are tended by special teams. cereal crops are inter-planted with trees on two thousand hectares of reclaimed hilly wasteland. most of the 130 forestry farms are self-sufficient in grain.

the county's agricultural and side-line production has also increased. total grain output in 1971 was 20 per cent above 1970, a year of good harvest, or twice the figure in the early years after liberation. the number of pigs in 1971 was more than three times the figure in the early post-liberation years.

GRASSLAND

Northwest China Herdsmen Turn Poor Grassland into Thriving Pastoral Area

(NCNA-English Sining, Apr. 14, 1972)

tibetan herdsmen in a northwest china county have self-reliantly and diligently built their poor grassland into a thriving socialist pastoral area, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

mato county in chinghai province now has more than 500,000 head of livestock, five times the number in 1959 soon after the founding of the people's communes. there are well over 140 head of livestock to every herdsman. last year, the county provided the state with animal products valued at 2.5 million yuan, 4.5 times the value in 1965. the collective economy has been consolidated and the income of the commune members has increased year by year. more than 90 per cent of the commune members have bank savings.

mato county is a sparsely-populated area of 40,000 square kilometres. its several thousand people lived in impoverished conditions under the brutal rule by the reactionary feudal herdowners and kuomintang bandit gang before liberation. the tibetan population declined. the people's liberation army sent by chairman mao liberated mato in 1949 and enabled the people to start a new life.

the tibetan herdsmen followed chairman mao's teaching and firmly took the socialist road. they set up cooperatives and then people's communes, and won one victory after another by relying on their collective strength. the changes in a production team of the chalinghu commune illustrate the success of the entire county.

of the more 30 households in the village, now the no. 6 production team of the commune, 18 were slaves of herdowners before liberation and 12 rented livestock from them. although emancipated politically after liberation, the people still had many economic difficulties. chiungkuan, now alternate member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the production team party branch, said to the other herdsmen: "if we unite as one and follow chairman mao's road, we can overcome any difficulty." he worked with the herdsmen in the day time and talked with them in the evening, encouraging them to find the way forward. the herdsmen made big efforts to develop production.

inspired by the great leader chairman mao's 1964 call "in agriculture, learn from tachai," the team overcame natural adversities and increased their animals by 34 per cent that year. but the area was attacked by an exceptionally heavy snowstorm which covered the entire pastures that winter.

chiungkuan led the people in studying chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and learning from the revolutionary spirit of the people of the tachai production brigade in fighting the elements. they defied the bitter cold to put up sheds to shelter the animals and remove snow to graze the animals.

in the dead cold of night, team members would carry weak animals to their tents and cover the lambs with their overcoats. because of their hard efforts that winter and the next spring, the survival rate of new born lambs was over 98 per cent.

the team's total number of livestock in 1971 was seven times bigger than in 1959. the collective accumulation funds of the team reached 120,000 yuan in 1971. the herdsmen have ample stocks of meat and butter and many of them live in new tents and have transistor radios.

new progress has been made in livestock production in the county since the cultural revolution. the herdsmen were keen to achieve mechanization to make up for the limited labour force and change the mode of production. they criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line of opposing the development of mechanization by self-reliance. many of the production teams in the county have bought cream separators, electric shears, tractors and flour mills.

the county has set up a farm and pastoral machinery plant and produced 20 kinds of machinery to meet the needs of the herdsmen.

the herdsmen help each other and are determined to tend livestock for the revolution. when team no. 6 was short of fodder last winter, the no. 5 team gave some of theirs to team no. 6.

tsai shan is one of the outstanding herdsmen who have come to the fore. he had a miserable life in the old society. after liberation, he took part in collective production. he is always the first to go out herding sheep and the last to return, no matter what the weather. one bitter cold winter morning he went on horseback to herd sheep and broke his leg in a fall. he crawled on hands and knees for 8 hours to get help. when people found him he said: "save the sheep exclamation" after his recovery, he continued herding with whole-hearted devotion.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Government Delegation Leaves Peking to Tour Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

the albanian government delegation led by piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, left here by special plane this morning on a tour of southern china in the company of yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy went with the delegation on the tour.

present at the airport to give the delegation a warm send-off were chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade, sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry and more than three thousand people of peking.

the national flags of china and albania fluttered over peking airport today. with profound feelings for the people of albania, the well-wishers waved bouquets and coloured streamers to give the albanian delegation a warm send-off. when piro dodbiba and other albanian comrades bid them fare-well, the airport became a scene of jubilation. amid the sound of drums and gongs, the people cheered: "long live the great friendship between the people of china and albania exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" and other slogans. the airport was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the people of the two countries.

present at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned including wang ming-hsiu, chang chuan-chung, chou ping, wang pin, li yung-kai, and hsing jen-hsien.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and other embassy officials were present.

Head of Chinese Delegation Chou Hua-min Calls on Albanian Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 14, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development and vice-minister of foreign trade, and lin ping, deputy head of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to chile, yesterday evening called on hasan banja, head of the albanian delegation and director of the institute of economic research of the albanian council of ministers. present on the occasion was albanian representative theohar fundo. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

the albanian delegation arrived in santiago yesterday morning.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Friend Gerd Daminski Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

gerd daminski, secretary general of the austrian research institute on china, wound up his visit to peking and left here by train this afternoon to tour southern china before going home.

he was seen off at the railway station by leading members and staff members of organizations concerned including li chuan-chung.

during his stay in peking, gerd kaminski visited a factory, schools and a may 7 cadres school, had discussions on specialized topics and toured places of historical interest. he was guest of honour at banquets given by leading members of the hsinhua news agency, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china international travel service on separate occasions.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British M.P. Winston Spencer Churchill Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

winston spencer churchill, member of parliament of the british conservative party, and mrs. churchill wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

while in peking, the british guests visited a people's commune, a factory, a university and a school for deaf-mutes. they also toured the great wall and other places of historical interests.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and other organizations, including ma chia-chun, hsieh chi-mei and chang yi-chun.

richard c. samuel, first secretary of the british embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Kuo Mo-jo and Yu Li-chun Meet with Canadian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and madame yu li-chun this morning met with visiting canadian friends senator donald cameron and mrs. cameron, senator w. m. benidickson and mrs. benidickson, senator muriel mcq. fergusson, and a. m. nicholson, former member of the house of commons, and mrs. nicholson. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were canadian ambassador to china r. e. collins and a diplomatic official from the canadian embassy.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including yueh tai-heng, cheng chi-hung, hsi chen-huan, liu ju-kun, wang ho-jen and liu tzu-han.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Canadian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the seventh annual trade and goodwill mission of the banff school of advanced management to china led by donald cameron.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including yueh tai-heng, sun so-chang, hsi chen-huan, li shu-ten, liu ju-kun and liu tzu-han.

the mission arrived in peking yesterday and was honoured at a banquet given in the evening by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade. the canadian friends had visited kwangchow, shanghai and nanking before coming to peking.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Socialist Youth Federation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

the delegation of the socialist youth federation of chile led by guido gomez palacios left here for home by air today via kwangchow after paying a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by shen chien, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned hsueh tuan, chia hsueh-chien, hsing jen-hsien, lin chen and lin hsien-nung, as well as more than two hundred young people in the chinese capital.

sergio silva p., charge d'affaires ad interim of the chilean embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Egyptian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, Apr. 13, 1972)

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the egyptian government delegation led by mahmoud riad, advisor for foreign affairs to president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt, which returned here recently after a visit to china.

all members of the delegation attended the dinner. hosts and guests toasted again and again to the further strengthening and development of relations between china and egypt and to the health of chairman mao tsetung and president sadat. the dinner proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Paris International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

li chuan, head of the chinese exhibition group to the 1972 paris international fair, and others left here for paris by air today.

seeing them off at the airport were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned, including cheng hua-min and wang ke-chung.

robert sanson, commercial counsellor of the french embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Director of Chinese Pavilion at Budapest International Fair Arrives in Hungary

(NCNA-English Budapest, Apr. 14, 1972)

a chinese exhibition delegation for arranging the chinese pavilion at the budapest international fair for 1972 arrived here by air yesterday. the delegation was led by director of the chinese pavilion sun hsi-fan.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Democratic Socialist Party Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

the delegation of the japanese democratic socialist party concluded its friendly visit to china and left peking by air for home today via kwangchow.

leader of the delegation is ikko kasuga, chairman of the central executive committee of the party, and deputy leader of the delegation is tadashi kodaira, director of the party's bureau of general affairs.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, wang hsiao-yi, chen kang, lin po, li meng-ching, shan ta-chi, wang yin, chiang pei-chu and tang chia-hsuan.

yoshizo yasuda, a japanese friend in peking, was present.

the delegation of the japanese democratic socialist party gave a farewell banquet in peking on april 12.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Prime Minister and Lady Ramgoolam Give Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

prime minister
sir seewoosagur ramgoolam of mauritius and lady ramgoolam gave a farewell banquet in the great hall of the people here at noon today.

attending the banquet were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; and wu teh, acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were mrs. rosina henrisson, sir leckraz teelock and lady teelock, dr. roopnarain bhageerutty, joseph marcel mason and dayendranath burrenchobay, who are accompanying prime minister ramgoolam on his visit to china.

the national flags of china and mauritius hung side by side in the banquet hall. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and mauritius. hosts and guests expressed elation at being able to gather joyously together and converse cordially. they drank toasts to continuous growth of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

prime minister ramgoolam and premier chou en-lai made toast speeches at the banquet. their toasts were followed by the playing of the national anthems of china and mauritius.

present at the banquet were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and hu yu-chih; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries pai hsiang-kuo, chen mu-hua, hsiao ching-kuang, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, yang chieh, li ta-tung, tiao ping-chang, mao hung-hsiang, hsieh hua, kuang jen-nung, pan yen, chung hui, huang tsu-hua, li chen, lo hua-sheng, lung chen-piao, wang meng, chang yun-lung, liu fu, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, fu hao, ting hsi-lin, wang shih-yen, chang cheng-teh, chang tzu-liang, lu ying, ting chiao, wang yeh-chiu, chou chiu-yeh, li chuan-chung, ho ying, wang hao, han hsu, wang hai-jung, chao chun-cheng, chang shu and wu huan-hsing.

present at the banquet were mauritian friendly personages louis guillaume ng thow hing and his wife, and ng pan hing who are visiting china.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Mauritian Prime Minister and Lady Ramgoolam and Others Leave Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

sir seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, and lady ramgoolam wound up their visit to peking and left here for kwangchow by special plane this afternoon for a visit in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and madame lin chia-mei.

other distinguished mauritian guests leaving for kwangchow on the same plane were mrs. rosina henrisson, sir leckraz teelock and lady teelock, dr. roopnarain bhageerutty and dayendranath burrenchobay.

present at the airport to give the distinguished mauritian guests a warm send-off were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and wu teh, acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

joseph marcel mason, member of parliament of mauritius, was present at the airport. he will continue his visit to peking before leaving for home.

peking airport was today permeated with an atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and mauritius. a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and mauritius. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. prime minister seewoosagur ramgoolam, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army, militia and red guards.

prime minister ramgoolam and other distinguished guests from mauritius went round the airport infield to say goodbye to the more than 5,000 well-wishers. people waved bouquets and coloured streamers, sang and danced, and shouted slogans, expressing the friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the mauritian people. prime minister ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests time and again waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and hu yu-chih; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries pai hsiang-kuo, chen mu-hua, hsiao ching-kuang, wang hsin-ting, yang chieh, li ta-tung, tiao ping-chang, mao hung-hsiang, hsieh hua, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, ting hsi-lin, wang shih-yen, chang cheng-teh, chang tzu-liang, wang yen-chiu, chou chiu-yen, han hsu, chang shu, hsi yeh-sheng, cheng fei, wang hsiao-yi, hsing jen-hsien and wu huan-hsing.

visiting mauritian friendly personages louis guillaume ng thow hing and ng pan hing were present.

members of the foreign diplomatic corps in peking were also present.

accompanying the distinguished mauritian guests to kwangchow are also ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and comrade wang hao, and wang hai-jung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

Mauritian Prime Minister and Lady Ramgoolam Arrive in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 14, 1972)

sir seewocsagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, and lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from mauritius arrived in kwangchow from peking by special plane this afternoon to a warm welcome by more than 3,000 local people. they have come for a friendly visit in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and madame lin chia-mei.

the distinguished mauritian guests were welcomed at the airport by ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, chao tzu-yang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, jen szu-chung, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, and other leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees, including chiu kuo-kuang, huang jung-hai, liu chi-fa, huang yeh and liu kuei-lan.

the national flags of mauritius and china fluttered over kwangchow's paiyun airport today. prime minister and lady ramgoolam and the other guests, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and ting sheng, walked round to meet the welcomers. the airport resounded with the din of drums and cymbals and the shouting of slogans. young people in their holiday dress danced. others carried huge streamers inscribed with "a warm welcome to prime minister ramgoolam exclamation" "firmly support the mauritian government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and mauritius exclamation" the crowds waved bouquets and coloured streamers to express their warm welcome to the distinguished guests from mauritius. prime minister ramgoolam and others kept waving to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department, and wang hai-jung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and comrade wang hao, accompanied the mauritian guests to kwangchow by the same plane.

present at the airport to greet the mauritian guests were also le xuan ba, vice-consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, and matyazik, consul of the polish consulate-general in kwangchow.

Prime Minister and Lady Ramgoolam Visit Chinese Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 14, 1972)

prime minister sir seewoosagur ramgoolam, lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from mauritius, this evening visited china's forthcoming 1972 spring export commodities fair here, and were warmly welcomed by leading members and staff members of the fair.

accompanying prime minister and lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests on the visit were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and madame lin chia-mei; ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade.

during the visit, prime minister ramgoolam said: we see in the exhibition halls your achievements in construction. wish you still greater success in your construction.

Prime Minister and Lady Ramgoolam Honored at Kwangchow Banquet

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 14, 1972)

ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, this evening gave a banquet to warmly welcome sir seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, and lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from mauritius.

present at the banquet were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and madame lin chia-mei.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

revolutionary committee chairman ting sheng and prime minister ramgoolam spoke at the banquet.

ting sheng said: for a long time, the people of mauritius have waged heroic struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, and worked diligently to build their own country.

like the people in other parts of china, we people of kwangtung province highly admire the people of mauritius for the struggle they waged to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty under the leadership of prime minister ramgoolam.

ting sheng asked the distinguished guests to convey to the mauritian people the cordial regards of the people in kwangtung province and the other parts of china. he also wished that the friendship between the people of china and mauritius and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would continue to grow and that afro-asian solidarity would be further strengthened.

prime minister ramgoolam said: since we arrived in shanghai, we have been received in a most cordial way. in peking your prime minister has had very intimate talks with us and a communique embodying what we have thought will be issued tomorrow and from this everybody here and in mauritius will feel that there are identity of views exchanged.

after referring to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism waged in mauritius, prime minister ramgoolam said: your prime minister, your country and your people are working for afro-asian solidarity, with which we entirely agree and entirely share with you. and we too in mauritius hope that the afro-asian solidarity will bring the results for peace and happiness for all mankind.

accompanying the guests at the banquet were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including chao tzu-yang, jen szu-chung, chiu kuo-kuang, huang jung-hai, liu chi-fa, huang yen and liu kuei-lan.

present at the banquet were ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs, and wang hai-jung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and comrade wang hao, who are accompanying the distinguished mauritian guests on their visit to kwangchow.

also present were le xuan ba, vice-consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, and natyazik, consul of the polish consulate-general in kwangchow.

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Mauritius

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1972)

following is the full text of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and mauritius:

joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and mauritius

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of mauritius, in conformity with the interests and desire of the peoples of the two countries, have agreed to the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

the chinese government expresses its resolute support to the government of mauritius in its struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

the government of mauritius recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people.

the two governments agree to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

. . . / peking, april 15, 1972

Comrades Liao Cheng-chih and Chin Pu-chun Meet and Fete Friendly Personages from Mauritius

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

comrades liao cheng-chih and ching pu-chun this evening met and gave a banquet in honour of visiting friendly personages from mauritius louis guillaume ng thow hing and his wife, and ng pan hing.

present on the occasion were ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including wu huan-hsing, mao chih-ying, liu kuang-ya, chu chi-chen, hu li-peng, chao hsueh-chang, kao kuang-tse and yeh tung-hai.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chairman Mao, Premier Chou Most Warmly Greet Premier Kim Il Sung's 60th Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, most warmly congratulating him on his 60th birthday. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade kim il sung,
general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and
premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea,

on the occasion of your 60th birthday, we, on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people and in our own name, extend to you the warmest fraternal congratulations.

you are the founder of the workers' party of korea and the long-tested great leader of the korean people. in circumstances of extremely difficult and complex struggles over the last several decades, you have led the korean revolution to great victory by applying the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of the korean revolution. under your leadership, the heroic korean people, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism in a protracted armed struggle, have founded and defended the democratic people's republic of korea under the dictatorship of the proletariat. under your leadership, the workers' party of korea and the korean people, implementing the principles of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence", have built a backward colonial country into a strong socialist state which is standing firm in the eastern outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle and has made an important contribution to the world people's revolutionary cause against imperialism.

the chinese people will never forget the precious support and assistance given them in their protracted revolutionary struggle by the korean communists and fraternal korean people under your leadership who hold aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism.

the two parties and two peoples of china and korea have cemented with blood a great friendship and militant solidarity in the protracted struggle against the common enemies. this friendship and solidarity is founded on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and is the reliable guarantee for triumph over the common enemies. the chinese people firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and their flunkeys and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

we sincerely wish you new and still greater successes in leading the workers' party of korea and the korean people in the revolutionary cause in the days to come.

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china
chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

april 14, 1972

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Ambassador Li Yung-chuan

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 14, 1972)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, today received chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan who called on him.

ambassador li yun-chuan transmitted to comrade kim il sung a message from comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, who, on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people and in their own name, extended the warmest congratulations on the 60th birthday of comrade kim il sung.

comrade kim il sung had an extremely cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion was ho dam, korean minister of foreign affairs.

on the same day, ambassador li yun-chuan and his wife chang hui-wen, counsellor tai lu and other comrades of the chinese embassy, accompanied by bae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs of korea, paid a visit to manyongdae, former residence of comrade kim il sung, great leader of the korean people.

Korean Transport Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

a four-member korean transport delegation led by chong tae hyok, director of the korean foreign transportation corporation, arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china ocean shipping company.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by pai chun-ching, general manager of the host organization, and others.

choi yong man, first secretary (commercial) of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

China Publishes Comrade Kim Il Sung's Three Important Speeches

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

three important speeches by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, have been printed in separate pamphlets in chinese by the people's publishing house.

the three speeches are: "report on the work of the central committee to the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea", "youth must take over and carry forward the revolution" and "the anti-u.s. joint struggle of the asian revolutionary peoples is sure to triumph".

the pamphlets are available at the hsinhua bookstore in all parts of china beginning april 15.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails New Achievements of Palestinian People's Revolutionary Cause

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "new achievements of the palestinian people's revolutionary cause". the article reads:

the emergency session of the palestinian national council and the palestinian people's congress held in cairo have come to a successful close. an atmosphere of unity and militancy prevailed throughout the two meetings which reflect the revolutionary will of the palestinian people to persevere in the armed struggle. they also give expression to the firm determination of the palestinian people and tens of millions of other arab peoples to insist on the unity against imperialism. the chinese people extend their fighting salute to the heroic palestinian people and express warm congratulations on the important achievements of the meetings exclamation

the palestinian people are a heroic people with a glorious tradition of struggle. subjected to aggression and oppression by imperialism and israeli zionism for many years, the palestinian people have, through their arduous struggle, found the correct road to recover their national rights, the road to carry on protracted armed struggle, and established their own armed forces. relying on their own efforts and holding high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the armed forces have dealt continuous blows at the u.s.-israeli aggressors and their lackeys in most difficult and complex circumstances, and again and again frustrated the enemy's schemes to liquidate the guerrillas by armed force. tempered and tested in the protracted struggle, the palestinian guerrillas have today become an important revolutionary force in the middle east area and made important contributions to the liberation cause of the arab people and the people of asia, africa and latin america. the cairo emergency session of the palestinian national council and the palestinian people's congress summed up the experience of the long-term struggle and reaffirmed the correct road to restoring national rights by thoroughly mobilizing the masses of the people and persisting in protracted armed struggle. this fully demonstrates the palestinian people's heroic mettle in carrying the revolution through to the end and their confidence in victory. the achievements of the meetings will further push forward the palestinian national liberation movements.

the palestinian people's armed forces can stand the tests of war and grow steadily mainly due to the militant unity of the palestinian people and the extensive support of other arab peoples. that is why imperialism, while backing the israeli aggressors and the jordanian reactionaries in their military suppression, has repeatedly resorted to political plots in an attempt to split and undermine the unity of the palestinian and other arab peoples and liquidate the revolutionary cause of palestine. the plan for establishing a so-called "united

arab kingdom" dished up by the jordanian king hussein not long ago is exactly the latest refurbished version of the political schemes of imperialism, zionism and the arab reactionaries. the "hussein plan" was indignantly condemned and firmly rejected at the cairo meetings. representatives of some arab countries and organizations denounced the imperialists, zionists and their lackeys for all their intrigues against the palestinian revolution, and voiced their unanimous support for the just struggle of the palestinian people. the meetings made decisions to unify the palestinian revolutionary forces. all this has given a resounding reply to the schemes of imperialism, israeli zionism and jordanian reactionaries, and dealt a heavy blow to the attempt of one or two superpowers to liquidate the cause of the palestinian and arab revolution and to divide spheres of influence in the middle east.

the struggle of the palestinian people is a just one. the people of asia, africa and latin america as well as all justice-upholding countries and peoples are on the side of the palestinian and other arab peoples. the chinese government and people always support the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples. we are convinced that the fighting palestinian people, persisting in revolutionary unity and protracted armed struggle and maintaining vigilance against all enemy schemes, will undoubtedly overcome temporary difficulties on their road of advance and win final victory in their struggle.

Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Gives Luncheon for PLO Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, Apr. 13, 1972)

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min gave a luncheon here today in honour of abu nidal, leader of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization, and abu dawod, member of the delegation, who arrived here yesterday morning after a visit to china.

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the p.l.o., and other palestinian leaders including abu lutuf, abu iyad, khalid al hassan also attended the luncheon party.

present also was munier ibrahim hammoud, chief of the office of the p.l.o. in peking, who arrived here together with the delegation.

the luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PERU

Wife of Peruvian President and Other Distinguished Guests Arrive in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 14, 1972)

consuelo gonzales de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, and 16 other distinguished guests from peru arrived here this evening by special train from shumchun for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. they were given a warm welcome by more than two thousand people in kwangchow.

among the guests are general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries of the republic of peru, and his wife; rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, and his wife; general jose graham hurtado, chief of the advisory committee of the president of the republic, and his wife; and juan velasco gonzales, son of the president and adviser to the minister of fisheries.

present at the railway station to give the guests a warm welcome were ting sheng, chairman, and wang shou-tao, shan ying-chang and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen, of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; hou hsien-tang, leading member of the kwangtung provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; and chiao lin-yi and teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

present were chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang hai-jung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, who are now in kwangchow.

also present were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo and his wife who had come specially from peking for the occasion.

kwangchow railway station today flew the national flags of china and peru. the welcoming crowd beat drums and gongs and shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and peru exclamation"

chen pin, leading member of a department under the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and peng chin-po, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, went to meet the guests at shumchun, and accompanied them to kwangchow.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Entertains Pakistan Ambassador and Mrs. Kaiser at Dinner

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

premier chou en-lai this evening gave a dinner in honour of pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser, who is soon to leave his post for home, and mrs. kaiser and their daughter shama.

other guests at the dinner were bakhtiar ali, counsellor of the pakistan embassy in peking, and his wife; military attache (air) shujaatullah khan and his wife; agricultural counsellor a.z.m. obaidullah khan and his wife; first secretary muhammad ali mirza and his wife; second secretary said ahmad khan and his wife; third secretary anwar kemal; third secretary sajjad ali and his wife; and third secretary riaz muhammad khan.

among those who accompanied the guests at the dinner were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, and leading members of departments concerned li chiang, chen mu-hua, wang kuo-chuan, ting kuo-yu, yuan hua-ping, chang wen-chin, han hsu, yeh cheng-chang, hsu nan-ping and chang ying.

after the dinner, premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador k.m. kaiser and counsellor bakhtiar ali.

present were leading members and staff members of departments concerned han hsu, yeh cheng-chang, chi chao-chu, chang han-chih, shao chiung-chu and hu chien-wen.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Senegalese National Assembly Passes Law on Restricted Fishing Zone

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1972)

the senegalese national assembly has adopted a government bill on delimiting a restricted fishing zone at 110 nautical miles beyond the country's territorial waters, according to a dakar report.

senegal extended its territorial waters to 12 nautical miles in february 1970.

the new legislation forbids foreign trawlers without agreements with senegal to enter the zone.

the coastline of senegal stretches 700 nautical miles long. fishing is one of the most important production items in the country. the output of fish was 220,000 tons in 1971 as against 73,000 tons in 1959. senegal has announced on many occasions her resolve to protect fishery resources.

THIRD WORLD

Exploitation, Plunder by US and Other Imperialist Countries Through Trade and Loans Arouse Resistance among Developing Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1972)

exploitation and plunder of developing countries by u.s. and other imperialist countries through trade and loan have aroused vehement dissatisfaction and resistance among these developing countries and their peoples.

the long pursuance of colonialism in many areas by the imperialists has created a small number of economically "developed countries", but a great number of other countries, particularly those in asia, africa and latin america which became independent after world war two, have been kept economically under-developed by colonialism and imperialism. these countries rely mainly on exporting raw materials (or so-called primary products including agricultural and mineral products) in exchange for manufactured goods. at present, the exports of primary products account for 80 per cent of the total exports of these countries. a number of countries, limited by a single-product economy resulted from colonialism, even rely on the exports of one or two products as their major source of foreign exchange earnings. one of the major means used by imperialism to exploit and plunder these medium and small countries is to sell manufactured goods at high prices and buy raw materials at low prices. according to figures released by the united nations, the prices of manufactured goods exported to the asian, african and latin american regions from the u.s. and other "developed countries" went up 23 per cent in 1963 as compared with 1950. in 1970 the prices of manufactured goods exported from various countries of the world further increased as compared with 1963. the united states ranked first in the rate of increases, during the period, export prices of u.s. manufactured goods went up by 24 per cent. the "vision" magazine reported that from 1966 to 1970, the latin american region alone suffered a loss of about 2,700 million u.s. dollars owing to soaring prices of imported goods, and in 1970 alone, the loss came to more than 1,100 million u.s. dollars.

at the same time, the united states and other countries have time and again pressed down the prices of raw materials. statistics released by the united nations showed that the

prices of raw materials dropped by more than 38 per cent in 1963 as compared with 1951, using prices in 1950 as basis. in the past few years, while the prices of manufactured goods have steadily gone up, the prices of raw materials have all along been pressed down around the 1963 level, and the prices of a number of products have even been lowered. the u.n. economic commission for latin america announced that in 1970 alone, the price of wool dropped by 14.5 per cent; copper, 3.1 per cent; wheat, 3.2 per cent; and cocoa, 24.4 per cent.

the imperialist practice of selling dear and buying cheap has brought huge losses to medium and small countries in asia, africa and latin america. the "irish times" reported that from 1950 to 1965, the developing countries suffered a loss of 13,400 million u.s. dollars as a result of deterioration of trade conditions. take colombia for instance. in 1954, it could buy a jeep with 14 bags of coffee whereas in 1969, 43 bags of coffee were required for one. western newspapers estimated that in 1960, the developing countries could get a tractor with a ton of cocoa, but now to import one tractor they have to export five tons of cocoa.

export of the developing countries has also been restricted by the tariff and non-tariff barriers erected by the united states and others. it is pointed out in the "declaration of lima" of the second ministerial conference of developing countries held in november, 1971, that the share of the developing countries in world export had reduced from 21.3 per cent in 1960 to 17.6 per cent in 1970. on the other hand, the "developed nations" have been dumping their manufactured goods into the developing countries. this has caused growing trade deficits for the latter. statistics published by the united nations show: they suffered a trade deficit each year from 1962 through to 1970, and the accumulated total for the nine years was as much as 16,900 million u.s. dollars.

the "developed countries" which maintain large commercial fleets also squeeze the developing countries by high cargo charges. the latin news agency reported on march 19 that 83 per cent of the imports and exports of the developing countries are transported by freighters of the "developed countries", which fix their charges arbitrarily. such charges paid by the latin american countries alone amount to some 3,000 million u.s. dollars a year.

usury is another form of exploitation of the developing countries by imperialism. many asian, african and latin american countries have registered international payments deficits because of unequitable trade and outflows of profit taken by foreign investors. this has forced them to contract more foreign loans.

the external debts of the developing countries have been increasing rapidly according to reports. by the end of 1969, total external debt of 80 of these countries reached 59,000 million u.s. dollars, a sum equal to double their external debts in 1961. this total is 4,700 million u.s. dollars more than their 54,300 million export revenue in 1970. the loans from the imperialist countries have been at high interest rates and in many cases on very stringent terms. as a result, many developing countries have found themselves in the vicious circle of repaying old debts by incurring new ones. in 1970, out of the

14,200 million u.s. dollar loans obtained by the developing countries, 5,900 million were spent on repayment of old debts and interest. it should be noted that the super-powers use loans as a means to control other states. under the pretence of "aid", they interfere in the internal affairs of small and medium-sized countries and bring political pressure to bear on them by harassing them to repay debts. for a long time, in face of the dollar-centred monetary hegemony established by the united states in the capitalist world, which monopolizes international financial institutions, the developing countries have been deprived of their rights in this field. these countries recently suffered heavy losses as the result of the dollar devaluation and the readjustment of exchange rates decided behind their backs by some western countries trying to shift the burden of their own monetary crisis onto others. according to a latin news agency report, these measures have increased the debts of the developing countries by 2,500 million u.s. dollars and cut back their foreign exchange reserves by 600 million dollars.

the intensified exploitation and plunder of the third world by the united states and others has aroused strong opposition among the many developing countries in asia, africa and latin america. they are demanding a change in these unequal economic relations, imposed on them by imperialism. the struggles of developing countries to safeguard their national rights and interests from exploitation and plunder are merging into a powerful force. they make it clear that they can no longer tolerate the continuation of this exploitation.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative to UN Decolonization Committee Meeting Strongly Denounces Portuguese Colonial Authorities' Crimes, Supports African People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English Conakry, Apr. 13, 1972)

chang yung-kuan, chinese representative to the meeting of the u.n. special committee on decolonization, strongly denounced on april 11 the portuguese colonial authorites for their criminal colonial rule over the african people, warmly praised the great victories won by the african countries and people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for safeguarding state sovereignty and independence and for national liberation, and reaffirmed the resolute support of the chinese government and people to the just struggle of the african people.

he was delivering a speech, at the committee meeting, on the independence struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies.

in his speech, the chinese representative praised the new victories scored continuously by the guinean government and the industrious and courageous people of guinea, under the leadership of president ahmed sekou toure, in their unflinching struggles against imperialism, for the eradication of colonialist forces, the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty, and the construction of their country.

he said: "it should be pointed out in particular that on november 22, 1970, the heroic people and armed forces of guinea, fighting shoulder to shoulder under the command of president ahmed sekou toure, defying violence and uniting as one, completely crushed the armed invasion of the portuguese mercenary troops, and scored a great victory in the defence of state sovereignty and national independence."

"the chinese government and people express great admiration for this revolutionary spirit displayed by the guinean people," he added.

chang yung-kuan said: "at the invitation of the governments of guinea, zambia and ethiopia, the united nations special committee on decolonization has decided to hold its meetings in the capitals of these three countries in order to discuss the issues facing the african people. this is of great importance to the rendering of support to the just struggles of the african people and the peoples of the world against imperialism and colonialism, and should contribute to the cause against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and render support to the national liberation movements in the african region."

the chinese representative said: "since world war two, the national liberation movement in africa has vigorously developed. some 40 african countries have won independence; the political consciousness of the african people have become higher than ever before; earthshaking changes have taken place on the african continent; the african people are carrying out tenacious struggles to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and build their respective countries. the people in the non-independent african territories are unfolding dynamic mass struggles against colonial rule and racial discrimination and for national independence. the armed struggles of the people of guinea (bissau), angola and mozambique have further developed. tempered through their struggles over the past few years or the past decade and more, they have grown big and strong from being small and weak, and are dealing increasingly heavy blows to the portuguese colonial authorities. in a word, the situation in africa, like the situation in the whole world, is developing rapidly to the advantage of the people and to the disadvantage of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution. this has become a great and irresistible trend of history."

chang yung-kuan said: "since their invasion of africa in the 15th century, the portuguese colonialists have been forcibly occupying african territories 23 times as big as the area of their own country, enforcing a brutal colonial rule over, as well as committing economic plunder against the 13 million and more african people. they have

deprived the overwhelming majority of the africans in these territories of all their political rights and forcibly occupied large tracts of fertile land, farms and mines, forcing them to leave their homeland and move to impoverished zones, where they are leading an inhuman life. in order to maintain their reactionary rule, the portuguese colonialists, apart from instituting police control and secret services and practising white terror everywhere, have dispatched large numbers of armed forces to wage criminal colonial wars in mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau), in an attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the struggle of the people in these regions for national independence. furthermore, the portuguese colonialists organized and dispatched mercenaries or colluded with the white colonialist authorities of south africa and rhodesia in making incessant armed invasions of guinea, tanzania, zambia and other african countries, gravely menacing the sovereignty and security of the independent african states."

he said: "the chinese government and people express boundless indignation at, and strongly condemn, the criminal acts of the portuguese colonialists. the corrupt and tiny portuguese colonialists dare to run wild and do all kinds of evils simply because they have received the support and encouragement of the u.s. and british imperialists. the u.s. and british colonialists and neo-colonialists have acted in close collusion with the portuguese colonial authorities for the purpose of maintaining their forces of aggression and seizing back their lost colonial positions. these reactionary acts should likewise be condemned."

chang yung-kuan said: "the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung said: 'facts have proved and will continue to prove that the frantic struggles of the imperialists and reactionaries will only stimulate the peoples of african countries to sharper vigilance and stronger determination in the fight against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the defence of national independence and the prosperity and progress of their countries.' the portuguese colonialists' barbarous rule and sanguinary repression have stimulated the african people in these regions to daily awakening and vigorous armed struggles."

Speaking of the african people in portuguese colonies persisting in armed struggle and winning successive new victories, he pointed out: "these facts fully demonstrate that only by persisting in armed struggles can thorough victory be won in the struggle for national liberation. the chinese people are elated and inspired by the tremendous victories of the armed struggles in these regions and sincerely wish them still more important victories."

chang yung-kuan said: "the chinese people and the african people are comrades-in-arms, and a common historical experience and common anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tasks have bound our hearts closely together. the chinese government and people have consistently given firm support to the african peoples in their just struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence. we firmly believe that so long as they persevere in unity and in the fight, the african people of the non-independent territories, with the support and solidarity of the people of various

countries, will certainly smash and defeat the rule and aggression by colonialism and neo-colonialism and win victory in their struggles for national liberation."

the chinese representative concluded: "in order to support the just struggle of the african people in the portuguese colonies, the chinese delegation maintains that: (1) the portuguese colonial authorities must be sternly condemned for their barbarous rule and sanguinary repression of the people of guinea (bissau), mozambique and angola. effective measures should be adopted to compel the portuguese colonial authorities to put an end to their colonial rule over these territories. (2) arms embargo against the portuguese and south african colonial authorities should be strengthened and sanctions should be widened to cover the portuguese and south african colonial authorities. (3) u.s. and british imperialism and certain member states of the nato should be strongly condemned for their support to the criminal acts of the portuguese colonial authorities. (4) the people of the whole world and all countries that uphold justice should be called upon to give powerful assistance and active support, morally, politically and materially, to the just struggle of the african people in guinea (bissau) and other portuguese colonies."

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 15, 1972)

the government economic delegation of yugoslavia led by muhamed nadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade, left shanghai for kwangchow by air today in the company of cheng to-pin, deputy director of a department of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned including hsu miao-lin and chi wei-li.

the yugoslav guests arrived here from hangchow on april 13. ma tien-shui gave a banquet in their honour. they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai electrical machinery plant.

Chou Hua-min Calls on Yugoslav Delegation to Third UNCTAD

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 14, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third united nations conference on trade and development and vice-minister of foreign trade, yesterday afternooon called on and had a friendly conversation with anton vrausa, head of the delegation and vice-president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia.

present on the occasion were lin ping, deputy head of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to chile, and yugoslav representative radomir radovic.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Branch of Chinese Railway Working Team Holds Funeral for Comrade Wang Chun

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Apr. 13, 1972)

a memorial meeting in honour of comrade wang chun, instructor of a sub-engineering team for constructing the tanzania-zambia railway with chinese aid, was held in mpika, north province of zambia, on april 8.

comrade wang chun died of illness on april 4, 1972.

the memorial meeting was presided over by the zambian branch of the chinese working team and attended by about 700 people. among them were mambwe, state minister of north province of zambia, officials of mpika district, chiang ping, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in zambia, and the embassy staff as well as zambian workers and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel participating in the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway.

speaking on behalf of the zambian government, mambwe pointed out that wang chun, who "lost his life not in his fatherland but in zambia", "has been a keen and a hard-working technician on this very important project for devotion to duty". he called on the zambian workers to learn from their chinese friends for the sake of building up zambia.

in a memorial speech on the occasion, deputy leader of the chinese railway working team chin hui said that comrade wang chun "worked hard to promote the friendship between china and zambia. he has not only set a good example but also led the chinese engineering and technical personnel in closely cooperating with the zambian workers in the spirit of learning from and helping each other."

chin hui added, "when we express our condolence over the death of comrade wang chun, we should turn grief into strength and work hard so as to make greater contributions to the acceleration of the tanzania-zambia railway construction and the strengthening of the friendship among the peoples of china, zambia and tanzania."

prior to the memorial meeting, state minister mambwe, chinese economic counsellor chiang ping and chinese engineering and technical personnel laid wreaths.

on behalf of zambian minister of power, transport and works mulikita and the zambian government, minister of state of the ministry of power, transport and works mwale wrote to chinese ambassador chin li-chen on april 5 asking him to convey to the bereaved family their deep condolence over the death of comrade wang chun.

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REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

To Make Revolution, It Is Necessary To Have a Correct Line

- In praise of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing--a typical proletarian hero

by

Hung Ch'un-wen (紅群文) and Hsing Jen-shan (邢仁山)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 15, 1972)

"Everything is decided by whether the ideological and political line is correct or not."

The most basic task of proletarian literature and art is the portrayal of typical proletarian heroes with fervor and by all conceivable means. Such heroic types must be representative characters who have a high degree of awareness of line struggle and who resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Through Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's tiwce "showing the way" to Wu Ch'ing-hua, the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Red Detachment of Women," adapted and created collectively by Peking Opera Company of China from a ballet of the same name, has outstandingly created a heroic type who has a high degree of awareness of the line struggle and who resolutely carries out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"Political power comes out of the barrel of a gun." This is a universal truth of Marxism-Leninism. During the ten-year civil war a violent two-line struggle went on in the Party over the question of whether it was necessary to follow the road of armed seizure of power and to set up rural revolutionary bases.

Holding high the red banner of armed struggle and personally leading the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the great leader Chairman Mao founded the first Worker-Peasant Red Army, established the first rural revolutionary base at Chingkangshan, and kindled a spark of fire of "armed occupation of territory by workers and peasants," thus opening a way to emancipation and liberation for millions and millions of oppressed and exploited working people.

On the other hand, Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai, Li Li-san, Wang Ming, and other leaders of "Left" and Right opportunism rabidly opposed Chairman Mao's wise dictum, "Political power comes out of the barrel of a gun," and energetically pushed an erroneous line that abandoned the gun or lost it in a gamble.

It is against such a historical background that Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing of the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Red Detachment of Women" is a typical proletarian hero who faithfully executes Chairman Mao's correct line and firmly follows the road of armed seizure of power. He is firmly convinced that "The brilliant road of Chingkangshan is splendid and wide, and the gun must create a new chapter in the history of mankind." He not only takes up the gun himself and fights bravely in order to seize power, but also leads the slaves, who suffer and hate deeply and who eagerly wait for liberation, onto the revolutionary road of armed struggle. The scene "Ch'ang-ch'ing Points Out the Way" graphically shows how Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing guides the oppressed people onto the road of armed struggle in accordance with the Party's correct line.

Wu Ch'ing-hua, a poor peasant girl who has grown up under the whip of the Tyrant of the South, has a dogged spirit of resistance. The whip of the Tyrant of the South is ruthless, but it is not so tough as the bones of Wu Ch'ing-hua. The cellar of the Tyrant of the South is dark and grim, but it cannot hold Wu Ch'ing-hua who is determined to break out. "To seek a way to life I can only flee." Determined to break the chains that bind her at the risk of death, Wu Ch'ing-hua escapes from the house of the Tyrant for the fifth time. Unfortunately she falls again into the hands of the fiends, who beat her up until she is completely unconscious and leave her in a palm grove.

"Where can I go?" Wu Ch'ing-hua "asks heaven and earth," but cannot get an answer. It is not difficult to imagine that in the old China where "the night is long and dawn never comes," even if Wu Ch'ing-hua, resisting oppression by fleeing, could run away from the tiger's mouth of the Tyrant of the South, how could she avoid falling prey to "the Tyrant of the East" or "Tyrant of the West"? Wu Ch'ing-hua's strong desire for liberation and her desperate, miserable state effectively paves the way and highlights the entry of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing and his pointing out of the way for her.

While Wu Ch'ing-hua, alone in the palm grove with no one to tell her suffering and grievances to, dawn disperses the pall of night and light comes into the palm grove, and Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Party representative with the detachment of women, enters. He finds the unconscious Wu Ch'ing-hua lying on the ground, recognizes her as the girl slave who has escaped from

the House of the Tyrant, and quickly props her up and attends to her wounds. Here is designed an impassioned, resounding duet between Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing and Wu Ch'ing-hua, which includes an "aside," a dialogue, and solos. The "aside" not only shows Wu Ch'ing-hua's mental change from being "suspicious but grateful and unable to tell whether he is true or false" to "He sums up in one word all that is in my mind for many years," but also expresses with emphasis the incomparable hatred Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing has for the reactionary ruling class and his deep feeling for a class sister. Then follows a duet between the two. Having elicited from Wu Ch'ing-hua the story of her life of misery, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing sings with passion a moving aria, "Resistance is as powerful as oppression is deep."

From the girl slave Wu Ch'ing-hua, who "Not having avenged the wrongs of two generations, will not die in peace," Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing sees a tumultous sea of millions and millions of slaves eager to stand on their own feet and liberate themselves. Seeing past the endless palm grove and one solid mountain after another, he is aware of an excellent revolutionary situation in which dried wood is heaped all over the country, ready to go up in flames when the single spark that would start the prarie fire comes. With deep proletarian feeling Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing tells Wu Ch'ing-hua: "Don't tell me that there is no way out of this abyss of misery, because a broad way of liberation is in sight." That way is the way of Chingkangshan pointed out by Chairman Mao--a way of armed seizure of power and the only correct way by which all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world can fight for liberation and carry on proletarian revolution. Citing the example of the Armymen and civilians of Hungyun hsiang who took the same road on which "Heaven and earth changed with the waving of swords and spears, and workers and peasants stood up on their own feet under the leadership of the Communist Party," he encourages Wu Ch'ing-hua to "face the rising sun" and go to the revolutionary base where "an entirely new sun and moon shines on the rivers and hills." The brilliant sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's thought dispels the dark clouds in Wu Ch'ing-hua's heart and illuminates the way of emancipation and liberation for her.

Watching the receding figures of Wu Ch'ing-hua in the distance, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing is deeply agitated and sings in fast tempo: "The rise of such slaves together will break all the chains that bind them and bring the light of day to all the world!" He thus expresses his incomparable conviction in the truth of Chairman Mao's words: "Political power comes out of the barrel of a gun." While a small handful of opportunists desperately spread the pessimistic view of "How long can the red flag fight on?", Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing sees from Wu Ch'ing-hua, a slave who "full of hate but bold, seeks liberation and dares to wrest the whip from the Tyrant," the unyielding fighting spirit and strong wish for revolution of the Chinese people, the magnificent revolutionary force that rages like huge tidal waves amidst the masses, and the prospect of victory as darkness gives place to the light of dawn. It shows Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's high degree of awareness in resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The kind of ideology used in educating the fighters and the kind of principle observed in building the armed forces form a touchstone for assaying

the line awareness of all the Army political personnel. Through the ideological and political line education on Wu Ch'ing-hua, the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Red Detachment of Women" goes further to portray Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's lofty character of faithfulness to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The most basic part of political education is education in ideology and political line. Giving full play to the special character of the art of Peking opera, the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Red Detachment of Women" tells profoundly and in careful detail how Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing not only guides millions of slaves onto the road of revolution, but also skillfully conducts ideological and political-line education on them, enabling them to know and understand truly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and voluntarily fight to the end along this correct line.

In the fighting during the night raid on the lair of the bandit tyrant, Wu Ch'ing-hua, over-eager to take vengeance, opens fire too soon without waiting for orders, thus betraying the plan of action and enabling the Tyrant to escape. The gunshot causes different reactions in the company of women soldiers. Wu Ch'ing-hua blames herself for the inaccurate shooting and thinks she should pursue the Tyrant and fire another shot at him. The fighter who accompanies her on the same mission voluntarily blames herself for not having stopped Wu Ch'ing-hua in time.

Party representative Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, however, thinks deeper and sees further. He analyzes the question of discipline from the high plane of world outlook and ideological and political line. From the shot fired by Wu Ch'ing-hua he sees that "Our responsibility is not merely to prevent the firing of the shot, but more important still, ideologically know how to control the gun in our hands!"

In the scene "Education and Growing Up," emphasis is laid on how Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing conducts class education and line education for the fighters, to enable them to know how to control the gun in their hands properly. As the curtain rises, we see, by the side of a gurgling stream and amid the powerful, martial sounds of the bugle, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing sitting under an oil lamp, engrossed in his study of a mimeographed document. He sings a Peking-opera style recitative: "Only by liberating the whole of mankind will the proletariat be able to liberate itself." This shows that Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's high degree of line awareness comes from his conscientious reading and study in the practice of struggle. With a high, revolutionary sense of responsibility for the "fostering of pillars that rise from the earth to hold up heaven," he gives political lessons to the company. He urges the fighters to discuss the question: "For whom do we take up the gun, and for whom do we fight?" He has heart-to-heart talks with Wu Ch'ing-hua, being determined to nurse and water this good seedling with the sunshine and rain of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Here is a brilliant, thought-provoking dialogue:

Hung Ch'ing-ch'ing: We have the Chinese Communist Party and the great leader Chairman Mao! We have Chairman Mao pointing out the revolutionary line for us!

Company Commander: That is why we can liberate Palm Grove Village and smash to smithereens the black rock mountain!

Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing: Comrade Ch'ing-hua, making revolution not only relies on courage, but must also have a correct line!

This scene of education is treated with some depth. Educated by Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing and the Company Commander, Wu Ch'ing-hua begins to know that she has been oppressed for fully thirteen years as a result of a piece of paper that sold her into slavery, because the Tyrant of the South was backed by the "Hsien Yamen," but that the piece of paper is no longer binding because we "have the Red Army." But knowing this alone is not enough. Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing points out profoundly: To cast away the thousands of "black rock mountains" that weigh on the heads of the people and uproot the thousands of "Palm Grove Village," the gun in the hands of the fighters is of course important, but the decisive role is played by the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With the revolutionary line pointed out by Chairman Mao, millions of slaves can take up the gun, hold it well in their hands, and fight for the liberation of mankind. Without this line, the gun in Wu Ch'ing-hua's hands may be lost again, Hungyun Village may change color again, and the emancipated slaves may become draft animals once more.

All this Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing sums up in a sentence, every word of which weighs 1,000 catties: "Comrade Ch'ing-hua, making revolution not only relies on courage, it must also have a correct line!"

Under the enlightening education of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Wu Ch'ing-hua "all of a sudden feels like having ascended to the top of a lofty peak," with her vision broadened and her mind clear. She deeply realizes that revolution cannot be made single-handed and on the strength of a family's hate alone, but must rely on the strength of the whole class. She realizes that revolution cannot be made on the strength of courage alone, that without Chairman Mao's revolutionary line courage will be powerless and may even prove a disintegrating force. Instead of simply and crudely criticizing a fighter who violates discipline, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing on his part patiently enlightens her and teaches her in an orderly manner. What he tells her is revolutionary truth, but it is closely related to practical life. So although what he says is profound, the popular language he uses makes it easy to understand. This shows Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's skill in using living teaching material for giving the fighters education in ideology and political line.

The scene is Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's second "showing of the way" to Wu Ch'ing-hua. If we say the first time in the dark, bewildering palm grove he points out to Wu Ch'ing-hua a way to the Hungyun Village base where she may join the Red Army, then this time we may say that he points out to Wu Ch'ing-hua ideologically a way of triumphant progress along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It is because of this more important "showing of the way" that Wu Ch'ing-hua's thinking undergoes a qualitative leap forward, so that from the daughter of a poor peasant who has only crude class feelings and who wants to resist and take vengeance of her own accord, she becomes quickly

a vanguard fighter of the proletariat with the lofty ideal of "Only by liberating the whole of mankind can the proletariat finally liberate itself." The education of Wu Ch'ing-hua is a miniature representing Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's building of the women's company with Chairman Mao's ideas of army building. It is also a vivid representative of his conscious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A high degree of awareness of line struggle is the core and soul of a heroic character of the proletariat. In our socialist creative literature and art, we can make the heroic characters appear tall and solid and dazzlingly brilliant only by grasping this principal aspect of the heroic characters, highlighting it by all means, and intensifying it by employing all artistic methods. In portraying and highlighting the awareness of line struggle of heroic characters, the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Red Detachment of Women" has shown us an example.

* * *

CADRE POLICY

Carry Out Line Education in Depth, Implement the Policy for Cadres

- The CCP Chengting Hsien Committee fully mobilizes the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of cadres and develops the excellent situation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 15, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, April 14, 1972) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the CCP Chengting Hsien Committee in Hopei Province has unfolded penetrating education in ideology and political line, conscientiously implemented the Party's policy for cadres, fully mobilized the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of cadres and effectively developed the excellent situation in the whole hsien.

Since the establishment of this hsien Party committee, it has in compliance with Chairman Mao's policy "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient," conscientiously carried out ideological education on cadres who had made mistakes and warmly helped them to correct their mistakes. Once their ideology has undergone a change and their awareness has been raised, they are liberated in time and given suitable work. At present, some 96 percent of the former leadership cadres have been assigned work, and most of the former commune Party committee secretaries, commune directors, and cadres from the rank of office and bureau directors upward are now back in charge of leadership work at various levels.

During the implementation of the Party's policy for cadres some of the leading members of the CCP Chengting Hsien Committee have been through a change from being not quite conscious gradually to being more conscious. At the beginning the realization of some of the leading members of the significance of implementing the policy was not deep and they were apprehensive of the danger of bungling their work. Because of that, their determination to implement the Party's policy for cadres was not strong, the measures adopted were not effective and the rate of progress was slow.

In the light of such problems, the Party committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's series of directives on the policy for cadres, recalled the experience of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, and with reference to the actual condition in the hsien itself, exposed and criticized the crime of "striking out at many to protect a few" of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers. This enabled the awareness of line of everybody to be raised and Party-mindedness to be strengthened.

Everybody realized that implementing the Party's policy and uniting with more than 95 percent of the cadres and people in the whole hsien was necessary to the implementation of the line of unity for victory of the

Party's "9th Congress" and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that this was a major thing concerning the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since last April, the hsien Party committee has, in the light of problems existing in each period, held in succession four terms of study classes on implementing the Party's policy for cadres, convened three special conferences at three levels for leadership cadres of the hsien, the commune and the production brigade, to set the pace in learning the Party's policy and in looking for gaps, to overcome mistaken ideas and to exchange advanced experience, thereby bringing about an upsurge for studying, propagating and implementing the Party's policy for cadres in the whole hsien.

The hsien Party committee is of the opinion that in implementing the Party's policy for cadres whether that is to be carried out by relying on the masses or by relying on a small handful of people behind closed doors is a major issue regarding which line is to be implemented. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "To be good at translating the Party's policy into action of the masses," the leading comrades have adopted the method of proceeding from inside to outside the Party, mobilizing the masses at every level, handing the Party's policy in its entirety to the masses and adopting the mass line in implementing the Party's policy for cadres. They organize the broad masses of cadres and people to study conscientiously the basic line and policies of the Party throughout the whole historical period of socialism, vigorously criticize the crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers in sabotaging the line and policies of the Party, and by means of repeated analyses and discussions let the masses hold policy firmly so that the implementation of policy may become a conscious action on the part of the masses. Regarding problems that have been points of contention between the two mass factions, mass representatives are chosen to carry out joint investigation and study, conditions are analyzed and a correct conclusion is reached by the masses on the basis of the policy of the Party.

Because of the fact that the pernicious influence of the bourgeois reactionary line of "Striking out at many to protect a few" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers had still not been completely eliminated from the mind of some people, implementation of the policy for cadres in the hsien was for a time hampered. Some of the people thought: "Any cadre who made mistakes is no longer qualified." As for the Party's policy of re-employing the leadership cadres, they said, "That is a return to the past." There are also those who suggest "Let it blow away." In the light of such mistaken ideas the hsien Party committee carry out repeated line and policy education on the cadres and the people, enabling everybody to realize that too much deviation to the "Left" or too much to the Right could make the goal of uniting with the majority of cadres and people as well as isolating and attacking the handful of evil elements impossible to reach.

In order to implement correctly the Party's policy for cadres, the masses are directed to carry out an overall examination on the cadres historially. As for the cadres who are good or those who are comparatively

good, they must trust them to the full and arrange to use them boldly. As for cadres who have made mistakes they not only must not exaggerate their mistakes, "cudgel them to death," or "let it blow away," but must clear up ideologically what is right or what is wrong and to deal with them organizationally in a fitting manner.

When dealing with the problem of a middle level leadership cadre of the former hsien Party committee, the leading comrades were unable to solve the problem because of interference from the spirit of the bourgeoisie. During the implementation of the policy, some of the people suggested, "dealing with him severely," while others suggested "setting him free at once." The hsien Party committee, while stepping up policy education on the masses carried out at the same time a comprehensive investigation and study on the history and current performance of this cadre. Results bore out that this comrade was one of the better cadres. With the ideological understanding of the cadres and the people finally unified, a correct conclusion was drawn, and work was arranged for him at a leadership post.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Work meticulously. Meticulous care is necessary; to be crude and careless will not do for that often leads to error." In the process of implementing the policy for cadres, this hsien has maintained carrying out in-depth investigation of the cadre problem, and on the basis of repeated verifications and clearing up of facts and by means of overall analysis to distinguish the essence of contradictions, solved the problem correctly. At the same time, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "Unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity," it diligently carries out the work of ideological education well on cadres who have made mistakes and raises their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution.

A secretary of the former Party committee of a commune made a very serious mistake in the past. The hsien Party committee after an overall analysis felt that this cadre was still essentially good, and he should be helped to realize and correct his mistake. Several of the principal leadership comrades thereupon looked him up for talks, studied Chairman Mao's teachings together with him and patiently carried out education on him which enabled him to raise his line awareness and realize his own mistake. Later, the hsien Party committee decided to let him continue as the No. 1 person in charge of the commune. Grateful and touched by the education and the policy of the Party, this cadre was active and diligent in work, and in spite of his illness had kept on working and taking part in collective labor. Leading the masses, he in slightly more than a year enabled a very prominent change to take place in the physiognomy of the commune he was with.

From practice the CCP Chengting Hsien Committee realizes that the key to whether implementation of policy is successful or not lies with the leadership. The hsien Party committee on the one hand grasps the study of the leading bodies at various levels and raises their consciousness of implementing the line and policies of the Party. At the same time, it also holds special classes for policy implementation, and carries out a three-in-one combination of leadership, hardcore and the masses, so that not only

mass consultation can be held but there are also special people in charge. The hsien Party committee is able to study in time the condition of policy implementation and solve problems as they appear.

In order to direct the development of work, several of the principal leadership comrades of this hsien Party committee have also gone personally to settle down at selected spots, summed up experience and directed work in general. The hsien Party committee by summing up and popularizing in succession the typical experience of some of the units in implementing the Party's policy has played the part of effectively giving momentum to work in the whole hsien.

* * *

NON-PRODUCTIVE PERSONNEL

Retrenchment of Non-Productive Personnel and Reinforcement of the First Line of Production

- Experience of the Red Ninth Mine of Tatung Mining Bureau in further developing the mass movement of increasing production and practicing economy

by

Investigation Team of the CCP Committee of Tatung Mining Bureau

and

Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 14, 1972)

Following Chairman Mao's teaching "Wherever we happen to be, we must treasure our manpower and material resources, and must not take a short view and indulge in wastefulness and extravagance," the Party committee of the Red Ninth Mine of Tatung Mining Bureau has cut non-productive personnel and re-inforced the first line of production. At present, the number of non-productive personnel has been reduced to less than 18 percent of the total personnel and the number of mining workers has been increased by 18 percent. Production level throughout the mine went up rapidly. During the period beginning from September last year up to recently, this mine overfulfilled state plans every month.

Where Is the Potential of the Labor Force?

In August last year, a new coal mining area in Red Ninth Mine began production. Normally this mining area could produce 600 to 700 tons of coal a day. However, as a result of the shortage of workers on the first line of production, normal production could not be maintained and only 1,000 tons of coal was produced in more than 20 days.

This drew the attention of the Party committee of the mine, which discussed this question seriously at one of its meetings. Some of the comrades said: Since coal is the food of industry and is responsible for the task of maintaining the level of steel and food grain production, it is justifiable to use a few more people. They favored the recruitment of more new workers. But some of the comrades had different views, thinking that since agriculture was the foundation, we must not take labor away from agriculture and recruit new workers at the slightest excuse. Most of the comrades thought the latter view was correct and favored the development of the potentials of the existing labor force and equipment in the enterprise.

However, where is the potential of the labor force in the enterprise? To find the answer to this question, leading responsible comrades of the Party committee of the mine went down to the basic level separately to conduct investigation.

The first thing they discovered was: Some of the basic level leadership cadres told production workers at random to perform non-productive work under various excuses. This brought about the phenomenon of shaft workers flowing up to the surface. According to statistics, a total of some 250 production workers in the mine were transferred up to the surface out of their production posts in the shaft for long periods of time.

The second thing they discovered that was worthy of attention was this: As a result of the failure to implement the Party's policy well enough, a considerable number of skilled workers with rich production experience left the shafts. This affected production. For instance, once when a coal conveyor of a coal mining area went out of order, the young workers there were very worried. But they failed even to find out where the trouble was after more than three hours. Later they were forced to ask one of the old workers working on the surface to handle the repairs. It took this old worker only 20 minutes to rectify the fault.

The principal responsible comrades of the Party committee of the mine also conducted an investigation on the distribution of the labor force in the mine, which revealed that 3,700-odd of the 6,000-odd workers in the mine worked in the shafts; however, out of these 3,700-odd workers only 1,400-odd were engaged in actual coal extraction. The total number of workers in this mine was about the same as that in fraternal units of equal productive power, but the output of this mine was about 10 percent lower. One of the important factors for this phenomenon was that there were fewer workers directly participating in production, particularly coal-extraction workers.

The Key Lies in Raising Line Consciousness

The Red Ninth Mine began its work of curtailing non-productive personnel in April last year. At that time a small number of people shut behind closed doors assigned figures of curtailment to the non-productive units and auxiliary production departments. As a result, much ideological resistance was encountered in their work: Some of the cadres dared not reduce the number because they were afraid of being accused of being advocates of "production first." Other cadres were unwilling to reduce the number because they were afraid that their units would fail to accomplish their tasks after reduction.

As a result, only three people were laid off in three months' time. However, in September last year the Party committee of the mine summed up experience and lessons learned in the past, followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Let us conduct an education in ideology and the political line" and

did its retrenchment work in combination with line education. In this way, the work of retrenchment of non-productive personnel achieved marked results.

Poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, some people in the past made revolution antagonistic to production and failed to handle the relation between politics and productive operations correctly. For instance, in connection with the establishment of literary propaganda teams, some leading comrades at that time thought erroneously that the only way to put politics in command was to organize propaganda teams that stayed away from production. As a result, they took away a large number of workers from the first line of production.

After the beginning of the work of retrenchment, the Party committee of the mine organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's related teachings, repudiated interferences from the "Left" and the Right by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and conducted discussions on the question of how to develop literary and propaganda activities in the mine. For instance: one of the young students originally assigned to work in the shaft was re-assigned to the literary and propaganda team to prepare theatrical programs away from his production post only after a little more than three months' service in the shaft. Thus he prepared stage programs divorced from reality as he did his compositions in the school in the past. Upon noticing this, the workers said: "His is all student's stuff, there is not the slightest taste of the workers in it." Everybody realizes from practice that factories, mines and enterprises must have revolutionary literary activities; but such activities must not be divorced from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. To put politics in command truly and be consistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must persist in using spare time to conduct such activities. Finally everybody favored the abolishment of literary propaganda teams that stayed away from production work and return of all team members to their respective production posts where they engaged in the development of spare-time mass literary activities as they took part in productive labor.

To do a good job in the retrenchment of non-productive personnel, the Party committee of this mine paid special attention to educating the cadres to take the whole into consideration, overcome departmentalism and serve the first line of production better. The mechanical and electrical section was an auxiliary production department which in the past had many workers re-assigned to them from the first line of production in the shafts. At the beginning of the retrenchment, some of the cadres were still unwilling to cut their surplus manpower. Thus the Party committee of the mine organized all to study Tach'ing "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi's advanced deeds. The workers said: To remove the label of our country's backwardness in petroleum production, Comrade Wang Chin-hsi stood on the vast expanse of the grassland but thought about the great oil fields of the motherland. So, we must not allow the two doors of the workshop to shut out our view! After their understanding was elevated, the cadres and masses of this section worked together to combine work processes and reform work procedures, reduced the number of installation teams from three to two and re-assigned 17 workers to posts in support of production in the shafts.

The Party committee of Red Ninth Mine also educated cadres at various levels in the Party's policy through the analysis of typical examples so as to promote its implementation:

The Second Mining Area was originally an advanced unit that regularly overfulfilled production plans. But later, after some of the old workers were re-assigned to jobs above ground, the number of skilled workers in the shafts was reduced and production was affected to such a degree that production targets could not be fulfilled for quite a few months. On the other hand, in the miscellaneous work team of the mechanical and electrical section, all of its 27 members were relatively skilled old workers and 70 percent of them were re-assigned there from the shafts. In miscellaneous work it was impossible to develop these old workers' strong points.

After an analysis and comparison, everybody realized that re-assignment of technical workers of the shafts at random to other jobs was greatly unfavorable to the development of the old workers' backbone role as well as detrimental to the development of production. Thus the Party committee of the mine made arrangements to re-assign appropriate jobs according to the Party's policy to those old workers who were transferred to the ground surface from the shafts. As a result, an absolute majority of them returned to the first line in the shafts. In the meantime, after a careful discussion, the miscellaneous work team of the mechanical and electrical section also sent nine old workers back to the shafts.

To consolidate the achievements of retrenchment of non-productive personnel, the Party committee of the Red Ninth Mine also paid attention to the supervision of work on the surface and work in the shafts. It made overall arrangements, taking into consideration both first line production and second line production.

Once, the logistic earth work team was planning to re-assign some of its principal earth and tile workers to reinforce the first line of production. But when the name list reached the Party committee, it pointed out to the team that one-sided retrenchment of personnel of the second line without regard to the needs of work there was a phenomenon of one bad tendency dominating another. This made the team realize that reinforcement of the first line was for the sake of enabling the entire mine achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results; therefore we must not pay attention to the first line at the expense of the second line. In this way, the decision to re-assign earth and tile workers was cancelled.

After a series of assiduous and meticulous ideological work, a total of 213 non-productive workers have happily taken up production posts. Among the 213 workers, 146 went down to the first line of production in the shafts.

Happy Changes

After the first line of production was reinforced with extra personnel, the daily output of crude coal of the mine was increased from the

original amount of 3,400 to 3,500 tons to 4,000 tons while the total number of workers, the equipment and other production conditions remained the same. A comparison of the first two months of this year with the same period last year shows that the output of crude coal was increased by 16.5 percent, the rate of labor productivity was increased by 11.3 percent and the cost of crude coal was lowered by 4.5 percent. In the meantime, the quality of coal was also improved.

After the first line of production was reinforced with extra personnel, anarchism in labor control was overcome and the idea of serving the first line was also further confirmed. Recently a request came from the superior organization asking the mine to strengthen its leadership over the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. In the past they would have re-assigned production workers to a newly formed struggle-criticism-transformation office. But this time the Party committee adopted the method of having operational departments take charge of this task as an additional duty according to the principle of making revolution during spare time. In the meantime, experienced old workers were absorbed to engage in the work of struggle-criticism-transformation without staying away from their production work. This practice helped to strengthen the leadership over the work of struggle-criticism-transformation as well as guaranteed normal production.

Furthermore, after the first line of production was reinforced with extra personnel, control of mechanical and electrical equipment in the mining area was strengthened. Now all mechanical and electrical equipment is looked after by special maintenance personnel. This guarantees normal operation of the equipment and increases its serviceability by 10 percent.

* * *

Adopt Active Measures To Reduce Non-Productive Personnel

by

A few workers of Changchiak'ou Municipal Construction Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 14, 1972)

Letter from the Revolutionary Masses

As the mass movement to increase production and practice economy develops further, retrenchment of non-productive personnel and reinforcement of the first line of production have become an important question in the strengthening of enterprise control.

Last year our company had two construction teams. One of them had a great number of non-productive personnel that were sometimes as large as 30 percent of the total number of workers; but the other paid attention to this question and generally kept the number of non-production personnel down to about 17 percent. However, the latter team fulfilled its production target for the entire year more than 20 days ahead of the former team and its average per capita value of annual output was also 18 percent higher than the former team.

Facts demonstrated that increase of non-production personnel is bound to decrease the work force on the first line of production and affect production. In addition it will also inflate administrative organizations and make the situation very unfavorable for the revolutionization of the organizations.

Waste of labor is the biggest waste. We propose that factory, mine and enterprise leaderships at various levels adopt active measures to concentrate labor force in the first line of production to the greatest degree.

* * *

YOUNG WORKERS

Rely on Veteran Workers for Fostering and Education of Young Workers

- Liuwan Coal Mine Party Committee grasps ideological education and technical training of new workers to enable them to mature rapidly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 15, 1972)

(NCNA Taiyuan, April 13, 1972) The Liuwan Coal Mine Party Committee of Fenhsi Mining Administrative Bureau in Shansi Province relies on veteran workers in strengthening the ideological education and technical training of new workers, enabling a large group of new workers to mature rapidly and become an important force for grasping revolution and promoting production.

Over the past few years and following the development of production, Liuwan Coal Mine has engaged a large group of new workers. With a view to strengthening the education of this group of new blood of the working class in ideology and political line and enabling them to mature rapidly and become reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary undertakings, the Party committee of the mine summed up the experience of the tunnelling team in relying on veteran workers for training new workers. Of all the teams of the mine, the tunnelling team has the highest number of new workers. This team's Party branch aroused and relied on veteran workers in strengthening the new workers' ideological and technical education. They held many symposiums of veteran workers, organized veteran workers to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings in relation to the team's realities, and studied the experience of the People's Liberation Army in training new recruits by using veteran soldiers thus enabling veteran workers to heighten their understanding of the great significance of the nurturing and education of new workers and to actively assist the Party branch and the League branch to make a good job of educating new workers. They constantly called on the new workers to have a chat and carried out patient and meticulous work in political ideology, guiding the new workers with their own hands in teaching them techniques. Under the veteran workers' enthusiastic assistance and patient education, the new workers have ceaselessly raised their consciousness in line and technical standards. The Liuwan Coal Mine Party Committee promptly popularized this experience and the whole mine showed a new phenomenon in which the veteran workers ardently rendered assistance and the new workers modestly made studies.

In the work of nurturing and educating young workers, this mine's veteran workers attached particular importance to the education of the new workers in ideology and political line. The mine Party committee regularly aroused the veteran workers who had experienced great sufferings and deep hatred in the old society to conduct recollections of past bitterness and thinking of present happiness, lectured on the mining workers' history of struggles for emancipation, elucidated the great significance of the development of coal industry to our country's socialist construction, and encouraged

the new workers to work energetically in order to achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building socialism.

Some new workers at first feared hardship and tiring jobs and were unable to concentrate on their work in the coal mines. With assistance from the veteran workers, these new workers conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, raised their ideological consciousness, overcame the mentality of fearing hardship and tiring jobs, actively exerted efforts in work, and made rapid progress.

Some young workers failed to draw a clear line of demarcation between rational regulations and systems on the one hand and revisionist "controls, restrictions and repressions" on the other. The veteran workers joined them to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, criticized and repudiated the anarchist mentality spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and swindlers like him, thus enabling the young workers to differentiate the right from the wrong and enhance their organizational discipline.

Some young workers refrained from exerting efforts in learning technique, fearing that they might be accused of "putting technique first." The mine Party committee then organized the veteran workers to call on them and have a chat, jointly unfolded mass criticism and repudiation, assisted them in drawing a clear line of demarcation between learning technique for the revolution and "putting technique first," and ardently and patiently assisted them in learning production technique well.

Young worker K'ang Chen-chiang had previously failed to attach importance to the learning of technique. Old master worker Chou Kai-ming feared no hardship and trouble, and repeatedly taught him to select sites for explosives and to charge explosives. Consequently, this young worker was able to have a good grasp of various techniques for drilling explosive holes, detonation, erection of scaffolds, and nailing of explosive fuse lines, thus becoming an outstanding production team leader.

In the course of practice this mine's Party committee realized that the education of new workers is a long-term job. Therefore, they regularly organized the veteran workers to study Chairman Mao's teachings regarding the long-term existence of class struggles, and requested them to regularize the work of educating young workers so as to carry it out concretely. Under the assistance of the veteran workers, a young worker of the No. 8 tunnelling unit studied modestly and worked actively, making rapid progress. However, after taking up the position of unit leader, he was imbued with the mentality of being about enough and he was no longer modest in his studies as before. The veteran workers then guided this young worker to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Modesty makes for progress and conceit makes for backwardness," assisted him to oppose conceit and shun complacency, thus raising his consciousness in line. Subsequently this young worker overcame the feeling of arrogance and complacency, discussed things with everyone, conscientiously learned from the veteran workers, thus showing better and better work performances. The unit which he led also became a unit with relatively good work performances in the whole team.

Under the veteran workers' ardent assistance and patient education, the new workers of the Liuwan Coal Mine ceaselessly heighten their line consciousness and make rapid progress in ideology and in technique. Since the beginning of last year eight young workers of the mine have joined the Chinese Communist Party and 28 joined the Chinese Communist Youth League, while a majority of the young workers have become a backbone force in production.

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Kirin Municipal Oil and Fat Factory Gives First Priority to Education in Ideology and Political Line in the Course of Nurturing and Educating Young Workers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 15, 1972)

(NCNA Changchun, April 13, 1972) The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Kirin Municipal Oil and Fat Factory has actively nurtured and educated young workers, enabling them to heighten political consciousness ceaselessly and rapidly master production techniques. Over the past few years ten of the 300 newly employed young workers have joined the Chinese Communist Party, 50 joined the Chinese Communist Youth League, and 42 have taken up leadership positions in the factory and workshops. Over 90 percent of the young workers are able to work independently and have become a new force for grasping revolution and promoting production with vim and vigor.

Kirin Municipal Oil and Fat Factory is an advanced model in learning from Taching on the industrial front of Kirin Province. Over the past years the factory has increased quite a few young workers, and young workers now account for 76 percent of the factory's total number of staff members and workers. The factory Party committee and revolutionary committee realized profoundly that it was a very important matter to strengthen the work of nurturing and educating these young workers so as to enable them to inherit the veteran workers' fine ideology, fine style of work and fine tradition and become successors to the proletarian revolutionary undertakings. Therefore, they conscientiously strengthen this item of work.

In the course of nurturing and educating the young workers, the factory Party committee and revolutionary committee have paid attention to giving first priority to the education in ideology and political line and effectively heightened the young workers' consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

With a view to regularizing line education, the factory Party committee and revolutionary committee preserved a small pond, a straw mattress shed, and three cauldrons which were used during the initial stage of factory construction, and use them as teaching materials for carrying out education on the young workers in ideology and political line. On the days when new workers enter the factory and on important festivals, the factory would give young workers lectures on the history of the factory and on the struggle history between the two lines within the Party. At ordinary times, they would regularly combine with the reality of the three revolutionary struggles and with young workers' ideological reality in order to assist them to differentiate between what Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line is and what the anti-Marxist-Leninist line of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i like is, so as to heighten the young workers' consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In March last year the factory built a new workshop for synthetic fatty acid and needed to sink a large well for supplying water. With a view to

nurturing the young workers' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the factory Party committee and revolutionary committee decided to assign this well-sinking job tothe young workers of the factory. After three months' arduous struggle, the young workers relied on their own strength and sank a large well in accordance with the specifications and head of schedule. In summing up the well-sinking experience, many young workers said with profound insight: "We built a large water-supply well for the purpose of learning the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, traversing the revolutionary line pointed out by Chairman Mao, and succeeding the squad which has made revolution with the three cauldrons."

In the course of nurturing the young workers, this factory's Party committee and revolutionary committee have paid attention to the playing of the role of the veteran workers, relied on them to assist the young workers in their ideology, lead them to learn the style of work and teach them to learn techniques. Many veteran workers served as examples for the young workers.

Once, a young worker was leading a unit to fulfill a shock production task. This young worker tried to hurry up to the neglect of practicing economy, thus spilling oil all over the oil tanks. Seeing this happening, a veteran worker lectured patiently on the factory's tradition of running the oil and fat factory through diligence and frugality, and led these young workers to recover the spilt oil. Subsequently, this veteran worker brought these young workers to the site of the three cauldrons, telling the story of the oil and fat factory in making revolution with the three cauldrons so as to educate them to firmly establish the mentality of running enterprises through diligence and frugality. Thereafter, the young workers of this unit have managed to consciously display the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle through diligence and economy.

With a view to enabling the young workers to master technique at a high speed and learn production skills, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the oil and fat factory have regularly invited veteran workers to narrate their past experience in making revolution with the "three cauldrons," their struggles against the bourgeois "technical authorities," their methods of assiduous study of techniques by using their hands to feel, using their eyes to look and using their noses to smell. This assisted the young workers to draw a clear demarcation between "putting technique first" and learning technique for the revolution so as to arouse them to consciously study technique for the revolution. Some workshops adopted the method of holding regular technical classes to invite veteran workers to lecture on the actual operational technique of their jobs, invited technical personnel to lecture on theoretical knowledge, so as to combine learning theoretical knowledge with actual operational technique. Some workshops organized young workers to make rotation of work positions so as to learn from the veteran workers. Some workshops used young workers on the first line of production operations with veteran workers working on the second line to give guidance, thereby enabling the young workers to gradually master production technique in the course of practice.

Under the veteran workers' patient assistance, the technical standard of this factory's young workers has been raised rapidly with many becoming the technical backbone in production work. They have worked together with the veteran workers to jointly conduct scientific experimental activities, boldly innovate technological processes, and effectively promote production development.

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EXPORT TRADE FAIR

China's 1972 Spring Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 15, 1972)

china's 1972 spring export commodities fair opened ceremoniously here this morning.

the fair gave a grand reception in the tungfang hotel this evening. more than 4,000 people attended the reception. they included trade circle friends from more than 50 countries and regions in the five continents, overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended.

also present were piro dodbiba, alternate member of the poitical bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, and the albanian government delegation he is leading; madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries, and madame arbulu de tantalean vanini, rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, and madame zoyla de jimenez de lucio, general jose graham hurtado, chief of the advisory committee of the president of the republic, and madame rosa de graham, juan velasco gonzalez, son of the president and adviser to the minister of fisheries, and other distinguished peruvian guests; muhamed hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and the yugoslav government economic delegation he is leading; and diplomatic envoys and officials to china, and trade and other delegations of various countries now visiting kwangchow.

chen yu, director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, in his speech extended a warm welcome to all the guests present on behalf of the chinese export commodities fair, the provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. he said: since its first session in 1957, the chinese export commodities fair has all along pursued the foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit and of exchanging needed goods. it has contributed to promoting trade relations and friendly contacts between china and an increasing number of countries and regions.

chen yu added: since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people have, under the wise leadership of chairman mao, broken the ring after ring of blockade imposed on china by imperialism, withstood foreign pressure of various kinds and turned old china, an impoverished and backward country, into a socialist country with initial prosperity.

chen yu pointed out: in her efforts to build socialism, our country has all along persisted in the principle of self-reliance, taking the initiative in our own hands, relying on the strength of our own people and making

full use of our own resources. but, we in no way reject developing trade with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, exchanging needed goods and strengthening economic intercourse with them, so as to enhance our capability in relying on our own and promote our friendship with people throughout the world. we are very happy to see that we have in the past few years started or developed trade relations on that basis with an increasing number of countries. this, we believe, will be conducive to promoting friendly contacts between the chinese people and the people of various countries.

chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, proposed a toast to the guests attending the reception.

present were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, wang shou-tao, chao tzu-yang, yang mei-sheng, huang jung-hai, shan yin-chang, lin li-ming, liang hsiu-chen and chiao lin-yi, and yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, who is now in kwangchow.

red flags fluttered over the haichu square where the fair is located. floating red balloons carried huge streamers inscribed with slogans: "workers of all countries, unite exclamation" "proletarians and oppressed people and nations of the world, unite exclamation" "firmly support all the oppressed people and nations in their struggle for freedom and liberation exclamation" "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism exclamation" "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation"

the fair opened amid the sounds of firecrackers at nine o'clock this morning. the guests visited the exhibition halls.

the fair is composed of the hall of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, the hall of "in industry, learn from taching", the hall of "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and the halls of local produce and animal products, of foodstuffs, of textiles, of light industry, of the chemical industry, public health and medicine, of metals and mineral ores and of machinery. in addition to a rich array of products traditionally for export, there are products which reflect china's latest accomplishments in industry, science and technology. they show how the chinese people, guided by the line of unity for victory laid down at the ninth party congress, have further developed the country's industry and agriculture, thus laying a material foundation for the further growth of the country's foreign trade.

in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit and of exchanging needed goods, china has established trade relations with more and more countries and regions and promoted friendship with people of various countries. the current fair witnesses a record number of guests from a record number of countries and regions, including countries and regions which have not yet established diplomatic relations or had no

economic contacts with china. there is a marked increase in tne number of guests from a greater number of developing countries and regions as compared with previous fairs.

after the reception, the guests were entertained with a performance of the revolutionary modern peking opera "shachiapang" presented by the peking opera troupe of peking and a performance of traditional chinese boxing and badminton.

PUBLIC HEALTH

East China Hsien Achieves Significant Success against Schistosomiasis

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 16, 1972)

a county in chekiang province has basically wiped out schistosomiasis (snail fever). the disease used to be prevalent and about two-thirds of the population was afflicted before liberation.

chiashan is one of the counties most seriously affected by this endemic in pre-liberation days. it has fertile soil and is crisscrossed by rivers and creeks.

the county owes its achievement to the attention of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. the county launched the anti-schistosomiasis campaign in 1952.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county party committee and revolutionary committee led the local people in carrying forward chairman mao's teaching "snail fever must be wiped out". it has made 14 drives to eradicate the snail, intermediate host of the schistosomes. an overwhelming majority of communes and production brigades have almost freed themselves of snails. the county has given general check-ups and widespread treatment on four occasions. production brigades and teams have carried out strict management of water sources and night soil. this keeps urban and rural surroundings sanitary.

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the county leadership has kept to the mass line in anti-schistosomiasis work by mobilizing the masses for a mighty "people's war". leading cadres at various levels led the work. in the past two years, the county has lowered the water level of or dried up 790 streams and filled in 4,700 ditches to wipe out snails. this has added 550 hectares to its farmland. the county has trained 800 health workers to make microscopic examinations and 1,100 bare-foot doctors.

the campaign protects the health of the people, fires their enthusiasm for socialism and promotes agriculture. the county's grain yield topped 7.5 tons per hectare in 1970 and 1971, reaching an all-time high.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

More Cadres of Minority Nationalities in South China Region

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 16, 1972)

the number of minority cadres in the multi-national kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, is now 78,000 as against 900 in early post-liberation days. many of them have been elected to leading party and government posts at various levels.

one fourth of the standing committee members of the regional party committee are of minority nationality. one hundred and fifteen minority cadres are now chairmen or vice-chairmen of county revolutionary committees. kwangsi is inhabited by people of 11 nationalities including the chuang, han, yao, miao, tung and kelao. great efforts have been made over the years to train such cadres under the guidance of the party's policies on nationalities.

in the tuan yao autonomous county, 90 per cent of the cadres at all levels are yaos. the number of minority cadres in the chinhsiu yao autonomous county on the tayao mountains has increased from a dozen to 393. minority cadres account for 65 per cent of the members of the county party committee and the county revolutionary committee.

most minority cadres come from poor and lower-middle peasant families. down-trodden and exploited in the old society, they have a high class consciousness and a warm love for the great leader chairman mao, the chinese communist party and the socialist motherland. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works in connection with their work and revolutionary struggle. their consciousness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat raised, they have played a dynamic role in the leading bodies.

an outstanding example is wei yung-pu, secretary of the pingkuo county party committee, who comes from a poor chuang peasant family. he has made a serious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. adhering to the dialectical materialist viewpoint of the primacy of practice, he went to 13 production brigades to sum up the people's experience in transforming hills and rivers and collected first-hand information to strengthen leadership by the county party committee. the county's cadres have followed his good example of going deep among the masses, maintaining close contact with them and making investigations. this has encouraged the countywide mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

sanchihyang people's commune is in a limestone mountain area in the tuan yao autonomous county. before the cultural revolution, the former county party committee regarded the area as hopeless and planned to move 5,000 members of the commune to the plain. the influence of liu shao-chi's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line prevented it from seeing the potential of the commune members for transforming the mountain.

during the cultural revolution, yao cadre lan hai-hung, secretary, and other commune party committee members mobilized the peasants to criticize this revisionist line. the revolutionary confidence of the people rose and they decided to put forth their best effort. lan hai-hung and his family went to settle in the production team that had the poorest natural conditions and led the commune members in the fight against nature.

after three years of hard efforts, the commune built 58 canals to divert mountain torrents, dug 1,300 ponds and improved 240 hectares of land that will give high stable yield irrespective of drought or excessive rain. last year's total grain output was ten times the 1949 figure and seven times the best output registered before the cultural revolution. yield per hectare reached 6.3 tons, well above the six-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the multi-national people of kwangsi have a glorious revolutionary tradition. the red army set up a base area on the banks of the yuchiang river in the early years of the chinese revolution. led by the party and chairman mao, the chuang, han and other people waged concerted, heroic struggle against the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries during which they forged strong fraternal feelings.

under the guidance of the party's policies on nationalities, the multi-national cadres supported and learned from each other in socialist revolution and construction after liberation, and improved the unity among the labouring people.

cadres of remote hsilin county made it a point to learn from each other and led the people in building a socialist mountain area. members of the miao, yao, yi, chuang and other nationalities of the natso people's commune one winter and the next spring jointly built a reservoir with a storage capacity of two million cubic metres. they called it "unity reservoir".

the people of hsilin county have constructed 5,500 small and medium water conservancy projects and added 500 hectares of high, stable yield land. total grain output in 1970 was three times the early post-liberation figure.

HIGHWAYS

More Highways in South China's Kwangtung Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 16, 1972)

kwangtung province in south china has laid 17 times the length of highways as constructed before liberation. now almost all rural people's communes are linked by roads, except in those areas crisscrossed by navigable rivers. 64 per cent of the production brigades can be reached by motor vehicles.

freight transported by road in 1971 was nearly double that of 1966, which in turn was more than 9 times the figure for 1950.

road transportation service was limited under the reactionary kuomintang rule before liberation. things were worst in mountainous counties. road construction expanded swiftly after liberation thanks to the leadership of chairman mao and the party. by 1960 total mileage was 12 times the pre-liberation figure. during the cultural revolution, workers of road construction departments and members of people's communes displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in building new roads, especially in mountain areas. trucks are taking out farm produce from many mountainous counties for the first time in history and bringing in manufactured goods for production and daily life. take the liensnan chuang and yao autonomous county deep in the mountains in northern part of the province. the 15 new roads reach every commune, covering 80 per cent of the production brigades under them.

kaoho county on the pearl river delta has over 40 times more mileage than on the eve of liberation. hainan island has built many new roads, bringing 97 per cent of the communes under motor venicle service.

much in highway bridge construction and repair have been done. a large number of new bridges have been put up and most of the existing wooden structures have been replaced by reinforced concrete bridges or stone arch bridges. builders have done a good job in raising their skill. those in yingteh county combined revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach and put up a 1,035 metre-long arch bridge of reinforced concrete in one and half years, advancing the schedule by the same amount of time. another county finished a stone arch bridge with a 120-metre span in just three months. construction departments in the province also set up more than twenty small factories to produce cement for bridge building.

SPORTS

1972 National Juniors' Table Tennis Tournament Opens

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 15, 1972)

the 1972 national juniors' table tennis tournament opened here this evening.

a total of 415 players, including 192 girls, are taking part in the tournament. they represent 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the peking physical culture institute. their average age is below 15. the youngest is nine years old. many hail from rural and border areas. some are of tibetan, miao, hui, uighur, korean and other nationalities. all the players have grown up through the tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they are making the debut at national competitions.

a big streamer facing the rostrum of the indoor stadium carried chairman mao's teaching: "promote physical culture and build up people's health." the players marched into the competition hall amid the strains of music and warm applause from the several thousand spectators.

present on the occasion were: chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, commander of the chinese people's liberation army shenyang units, first secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; leading members of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units, the p.l.a. liaoning provincial command and the shenyang municipality, including tseng shao-shan, li po-chiu and yang chun-fu; and chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission.

the opening speech was delivered by yang chi, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports commission. he said: the tournament will play an important role in promoting table tennis among the young people and in bringing up an increasing number of young players.

chao cheng-hung said: the great leader chairman mao has always paid much attention to the health of youth and youngsters and the development of physical culture and sports. the current tournament is being held under the kind attention of the party central committee and chairman mao. it is a review of the forces of our young players who have grown up during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this tournament will certainly help further raise the political consciousness and skill of our young players and promote table tennis and other sports in china.

after the opening ceremony, well-known chinese players and coaches gave exhibitions of men's and women's singles, men's doubles and mixed doubles.

the tournament covers men's and women's team events, and men's and women's singles. the team events will be played in two stages: group round robin in the first stage and the teams of the same placings of different groups in the first stage will play by a round robin system in the second stage to decide the first eight places. the men's and women's singles will be played first in group round robin system and group winners will then play by knock-out system to decide the first eight places. competition proper will begin tomorrow.

FOOD GRAIN PRODUCTION

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Take Grain As Key Link and Ensure All-Round Development

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

"people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

the editorial says that "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", a principle governing agricultural production put forward by chairman mao, reflects the objective laws of the proportionate and planned development of socialist agriculture. it is an embodiment of chairman mao's revolutionary line in the sphere of agricultural production. under the guidance of this principle, china has made outstanding achievements in grain production and in developing a diversified rural economy.

the editorial points out that the further growth of the national economy as a whole, and of agricultural production in particular, requires that agriculture make further advances in its all-round development, namely, make greater efforts to develop a diversified rural economy while continuing to increase grain output.

implementation of the principle of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development represents an important aspect in bringing into play the superiority of the socialist system and reposing confidence in the people's ability to make history. we will certainly be able to expand a diversified rural economy while raising grain output so long as we firmly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, principles and policies, unswervingly take the socialist road and resolutely rely on the masses.

agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and grain production is the foundation of the foundation, the editorial points out. without the development of grain production, the development of the whole national economy is out of the question, to say nothing of achieving a diversified rural economy. in order to expand grain production further, it is necessary to continue to ensure over-all planning and strengthen leadership. meanwhile we must take note of the fact that grain production and a diversified rural economy serve to promote each other. only when grain production and a diversified economy are properly arranged, is it possible to give full scope to the ability of all the commune members of varying physical strength and skills and to enable them to be usefully occupied in all seasons. the development of a diversified rural economy will yield more accumulation funds for the collective economy and accelerate farm mechanization which in turn will release more labour power to develop agriculture in an all-round way. a diversified rural economy also creates favourable conditions for more rational and fuller utilization of land than when only a single branch of economy is engaged in. with a diversified economy, it is possible to put to use waste hillsides, water surface, and river banks unsuitable for grain production. expansion of animal husbandry, forestry, sericulture and oil-bearing crop production will provide more sources of fertilizer.

the creative power of the people is unlimited and the potential of the land and other material resources is inexhaustible. the principle of taking grain as the key link, developing a diversified economy and ensuring an all-round development and multi-purpose utilization opens a broad road to the full utilization of manpower, land and other material resources. this conforms to the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

"taking grain as the key link" applies to the whole country in general, the editorial says. attention should be paid to applying it in the light of the specific conditions in different areas. in general, production teams of rural communes should devote their main attention to growing grain and growing it well, while at the same time energetically develop industrial crop production, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery and sideline production according to local conditions. areas chiefly engaged in growing industrial crops should continue to concentrate on such crops. stockbreeding, timbering or fishing areas should give major attention to their own line. of course these areas, wherever possible, should strive to grow grain and other crops and avoid engaging in a single branch of economy. however, they should concentrate on fulfilling their primary tasks.

a diversified economy covers a wide range of undertakings. it is necessary to make over-all arrangements according to local conditions and state plans and in keeping with the needs of the collective economy and the commune members. on conditions that the collective economy is run vigorously and well and ensured of absolute supremacy, commune members should be permitted to take up suitable household occupations in their spare time and on holidays and guidance be given in this respect.

the editorial points out that the state sector of the national economy should do its utmost to promote the implementation of taking grain production as the key link and ensuring an all-round development. industrial departments should supply means of production needed for running a diversified economy. commercial departments should do still better in purchasing products from the various branches of the rural economy and correctly carry out the party's price policy and its policy on giving preferential treatment to certain sales.

our socialist agriculture will certainly advance faster along the road of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development, as we strengthen the party leadership, make over-all plans, conscientiously carry out the party's policies and deepen the "in agriculture, learn from tachai" movement under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

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* FORFEIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Holds Reception on Visit of Chinese Shipping Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 15, 1972)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, held a reception at the embassy here yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit of the shipping delegation of the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china led by yu mei, vice-minister of communications.

present at the reception were: milo qirko, minister of communications of albania, kico ngjela, minister of trade, sulejman baholli, minister without portfolio, sadik bocaj, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, iljaz reka, first secretary of the durres district committee of the albanian party of labour, marko karoli, chairman of the executive committee of the durres district people's council, feruz mataj, chairman of the executive committee of the elbasan district people's council, and others.

at the reception permeated with an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere, ambassador liu chen-hua, minister milo qirko and leader of the chinese delegation yu mei proposed toasts to the steady development and strengthening of the unbreakable revolutionary friendship between china and albania, their two parties and peoples on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Shipping Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 16, 1972)

mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received here yesterday the shipping delegation of the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china led by yu mei, vice-minister of communications.

present at the reception were also nesti nase, albanian minister of foreign affairs, milo qirko, minister of communications, llambi leka, vice-minister of communications, and qemal klosi, manager of the albanian side of the china-albania joint stock shipping company.

the reception was attended also by chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and shan chih-chung, manager of the chinese side of the china-albania joint stock shipping company.

the reception proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

comrade mehmet shehu had his photograph taken together with the chinese comrades.

Albanian Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 16, 1972)

the albanian government delegation led by piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, left here for hangchow by special plane today. the delegation is being accompanied by yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, who were with the delegation on the tour, left for hangchow by the same plane.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were kung shih-chuan, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the chinese communist party and first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; lin li-ming and liang chin-tang, vice-chairmen, and lo tien, standing committee member, of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; and albanian comrades in kwangchow.

the delegation arrived here from peking for a visit by special plane on april 14. it was honoured at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee today.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Arrives in Paris to Attend International Fair

(NCNA-English Paris, Apr. 15, 1972)

li chuan, head of the chinese exhibition group to the 1972 paris international fair, and some group memoers arrived here by air today.

welcoming them at the airport were ch. ce benoit, representative of the french ministry of finance and economic affairs, rene genot, representative of the paris international fair, and other french personages for commercial circles.

they were also welcomed by tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in france, chang keng-ho, chinese commercial counsellor, lu feng-chun, deputy head of the chinese exhibition group to the fair who had come earlier, and others.

CHINA AND IRAN

Premier Chou En-lai Cables Iranian Prime Minister Expressing Sympathy with Earthquake Victims

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, expressing deep symoathy and solicitude in regard to the recent strong earthquake in southern iran.

the message reads:

his excellency amir abbas hoveyda,
prime minister of iran,

tehran

learning about the recent strong earthquake in southern iran, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the imperial government and the people of iran and the inhabitants of the afflicted area.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, april 15, 1972

Chinese Red Cross Society Cables Solicitude to Special Relief Committee and Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1972)

the red cross society of china sent a message today to the special relief committee of iran and the red lion and sun society of iran expressing deep sympathy and solicitude to the people of the area in southern iran afflicted by the recent strong earthquake.

the message reads:

shocked to learn about the recent strong earthquake in southern iran, the chinese people and the red cross society of china express deep concern for the people in the afflicted area. our society has decided to donate a sum of renminbi 300,000 yuan in cash and another 200,000 yuan's worth of blankets, canned food and medicine to help them overcome the difficulties caused by this disaster, and we request you to convey to them our deep sympathy and solicitude.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Mr. Takeo Miki of Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1972)

mr. takeo miki, adviser to the japanese liberal democratic party, member of the house of representatives and former minister of foreign affairs, flew in here this evening for an invited friendly visit to china.

accompanying him are his assistants saburo okita, kazushige hirasawa, tiyoshi takeuchi and wataru takahashi.

welcoming mr. takeo miki and his party at the airport were wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou pei-yuan, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and leading members and staff members of chinese organizations wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, hsiao hsiang-chien, wu shu-tung, chen kang, li meng-ching, shan ta-chi, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu and wang yin.

yoshizo yasuda, a japanese friend in peking, was also present.

Wang Kuo-chuan and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, leading member of a department of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese aichi-kyushu students' friendship delegation. leader of the delegation is yoshinori ito, deputy leader juntaro aoyagi, secretary general kazuo shikano, and deputy secretary general takao saito.

present were leading members of chinese organizations chang yu, tuan yun and others.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese-Kuwait Table Tennis Players Hold First Friendly Match

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Apr. 13, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team played its first friendly match with kuwait players yesterday evening at a secondary school here.

among over 1,000 spectators watching the match were hamad el ayyar, minister of social affairs and labour; abdul aziz mahmoud, under-secretary of the ministry of social affairs and labour; abdul el sharhan, president of the kuwait national olympic committee and other high officials of the kuwait government.

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei and other chinese diplomatic officials here were also present.

at the opening ceremony of the match, president of the kuwait national table tennis association abdullah yousef jamal made a speech of welcome, expressing the hope that friendship between the sportsmen and people of the two countries will be further strengthened through the current visit of the chinese team.

chinese ambassador sun sheng-wei and the chinese team leader wang fu-yung respectively presented minister hamad el ayyar with a documentary film "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" and other presents to the kuwait national table tennis association.

in the hall where the match was held, pictures of chairman mao tsetung and amir sabah were hung, flanked with national flags of the two countries. the hall was also decorated with slogans "welcome to chinese table tennis

team" and "strengthen friendship between kuwait and china", in both chinese and arabic.

during intervals and after the match, the players of the two countries respectively played exhibition matches. their sportsmanship and fine skill won repeated applause from the audience. an atmosphere of warm friendship prevailed throughout the matches.

after the matches, many people went to shake hands with the chinese players and some asked for their signatures.

minister hamad el ayyar and president abdul el sharhan respectively received the leader, deputy leaders and coaches of the chinese team yesterday morning.

the kuwait national table tennis association gave a reception for the visiting chinese team on the evening of april 11. among the nearly 200 people present were minister hamad el ayyar, under-secretary abdul aziz mahmoud, assistant under-secretary of the information ministry saleh shehab and director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry ahmad el ayyaoub as well as personages from kuwait sports circles and table tennis players. chinese ambassador sun sheng-wei and other chinese diplomatic officials here were also present at the reception. hosts and guests talked amicably during the reception, wishing that friendship and cooperation between the two countries in sports and other fields be further developed.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Prime Minister and Lady Ramgoolam Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 15, 1972)

sir seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, and lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from mauritius, left here by special train today, at the end of their official visit to china. they are bringing with them the profound friendly feelings of the chinese people for the mauritian people.

warmly seeing the mauritian guests off at the railway station were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and madame lin chia-mei; ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; and more than 3,000 people in kwangchow.

kwangchow railway station flew the national flags of china and mauritius. the well-wishers sang and danced and waved garlands and multi-coloured streamers to express their thanks to prime minister and lady ramgoolam and the other distinguished mauritian

guests for having brought the profound friendly feelings of the mauritian people to the chinese people and to hail the new development of the friendship between the chinese and mauritian people. they cheered: "long live the friendship between the chinese and mauritian people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" prime minister and lady ramgoolam warmly waved to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

before they boarded the train, prime minister and lady ramgoolam cordially shook hands with vice-premier li hsien-nien, madame lin chia-mei, ting sheng and others.

present at the railway station were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including chao tzu-yang, jen szu-chung, chiu kuo-kuang, huang jung-hai, liu chi-fa, huang yeh and liu kuei-lan, as well as wang hai-jung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, who accompanied the distinguished guests on their visit to kwangchow.

also present.were le xuan ba, vice-consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, and nalyazik, consul of the polish consulate-general in kwangchow.

ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, madame wang hao, and yang ko-chung, a leading member of a department of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, accompanied prime minister and lady ramgoolam and the other guests to shumchun.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Exhibition of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works and Photos of His Revolutionary Activities Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1972)

an exhibition of comrade kim il sung's works and photos of his revolutionary activities opened with ceremony here this afternoon. the exhibition is sponsored by the china-korea friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present on the occasion were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and madame hyun jun keuk; ma jang ok and yu song jin, counsellors, and other members, of the korean embassy here, members of korean delegations now visiting peking and korean specialists and trainees in peking.

attending were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; shih shao-hua, a leading member of the cultural group under the state council; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party; and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; as well as several hundred people in peking.

in the main hall of the exhibition building hung a huge colour portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people. in front of the building fluttered the national flags of china and korea. loudspeakers broadcast "song of general kim il sung", "song to the beloved party" and other korean songs.

kuo mo-jo cut the ribbon amid warm applause. after the ceremony, chinese and korean comrades viewed the exhibition.

in the first of the four rooms devoted to the exhibition are displayed comrade kim il sung's selected works and his brochures in korean and chinese. in the second and third rooms are pictures and photos about comrade kim il sung's revolutionary activities and anti-imperialist struggles during an earlier period and about his activities in leading the korean people in waging great struggles during the period of socialist revolution and construction. in the fourth room are pictures and photos reflecting the profound proletarian internationalist friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea. among them are photos showing chairman mao cordially shaking hands with premier kim il sung and a huge picture of the message of warm congratulations sent by chairman mao and premier chou en-lai on the occasion of premier kim il sung's 60th birthday.

after viewing the exhibits, ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the exhibition has done well in reflecting premier kim il sung's revolutionary activities. it also demonstrates the great ever-lasting friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of korea and china. the ambassador hailed "the great everlasting friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of korea and china exclamation"

kuo mo-jo said: the exhibition provides us with a good opportunity to learn from the korean people. it is a manifestation of the rock-firm, militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea. he cheered: "the great friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea is ever-lasting exclamation"

present also were leading members of departments concerned wang yeh-chiu, lang chieh, yu li-chun, wang chi-sheng, tsao ke-chiang, wang chen, yang chi, wang hsiao-yi, hsing jen-hsien, liu hsi-lin, kuo tung-chun, ting chih-kang and liu hsuen-chin, as well as representatives of the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune.

Chinese Railway Workers Hail Glorious Victories of Heroic Korean People Led by Premier Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by the worker commentators' group of the chenchow railway sub-bureau. the article, entitled "a heroic people with glorious victories," reads as follows:

the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung, are striding forward confidently on the socialist road.

the korean people are a heroic people. in the nineteen thirties, the korean people under the leadership of comrade kim il sung launched a long and arduous armed struggle against japanese imperialist aggression and finally, in 1945, defeated the japanese aggressors and achieved the independence and liberation of their fatherland. in 1950, u.s. imperialism flagrantly waged a criminal war of aggression against the young democratic people's republic of korea. in a dauntless revolutionary spirit, the korean people rose in struggle and, under the support of the revolutionary peoples of the world, defeated the u.s. aggressors who were armed to the teeth, and defended the independence and security of the fatherland, thus setting a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and people throughout the world in their struggles against imperialist aggression and for national liberation.

the korean people's great victory in their war against aggression eloquently proves that as long as a nation subjected to aggression and oppression fosters close unity, takes up arms, dares to fight and to win, fights unswervingly and advances wave upon wave, the aggressors will reveal their true features as a paper tiger no matter how frantic and cunning he may be, and the nation subjected to aggression and oppression will finally defeat the aggressors and achieve the independence and liberation of their fatherland.

the korean people are an industrious and intelligent people. under the guidance of premier kim il sung's brilliant "juche idea", they relied on their own efforts and worked hard to rebuild their fatherland after the war.

the great achievements scored by the korean people in socialist construction prove that once a people subjected to aggression and oppression drive out the imperialist aggressors, grasp their destiny in their own hands and become masters of their own country after a heroic and dauntless struggle, they can make their fatherland a hundred times better than it was through construction for not too long a time and through selfless labour and arduous struggle.

a great leader always cares for the people and the people always love their own leader. the korean people owe their brilliant victories to the wise leadership of head of state and premier kim il sung and the workers' party of korea. comrade kim il sung pointed out in his 1972 new year address: "the cause of our revolution will

be ever-victorious so long as there is the correct leadership of our party and all the people unswervingly support and defend its lines and policies and fight devotedly to implement them." the korean people are enthusiastically following the fighting programme put forth by the great leader comrade kim il sung at the 5th congress of the workers' party of korea, striving for the fulfilment anead of schedule or overfulfilment of the glorious tasks set for the first two years of the "six-year plan", and working tirelessly for the realization of the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. a new socialist korea is standing rock-firm in the eastern outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle.

indestructible militant friendship between the peoples of china and korea has been cemented in blood in their common struggle. we are proud of having such heroic comrades-in-arms as the korean people; we are elated at every achievement made by our korean brothers. we are deeply convinced that under the leadership of premier kim il sung, the korean people will win more brilliant victories in building and defending their socialist fatherland and in striving for the reunification of the southern and northern parts of the fatherland.

CHINA AND PERU

Kwangchow Banquet in Honor of Distinguished Peruvian Guests

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 15, 1972)

ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here today to warmly welcome madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru; general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries, and madame arbulu de tantalean vanini; rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, and madame zoyla de jimenez de lucio; general jose graham hurtado, chief of the advisory committee of the president, and madame rosa de graham; and juan velasco gonzalez, son of the president and adviser to the minister of fisheries; and the other distinguished peruvian guests on the occasion of their visit to china.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo and madame valdez perez attended the banquet.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and madame lin chia-mei were present at the banquet.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. chairman ting sheng and minister tantalean

in their speeches warmly praised the profound friendship forged by the chinese and peruvian peoples in their struggle against imperialism and to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence.

also present were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangtung provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including wang shou-tao, shan yin-chang, liang hsiu-chen, hou hsien-tang, chiao lin-yi and teng hsiu-fang.

also present were chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; peng chin-po, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade; and wang hai-jung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and madame lin chia-mei called on madame gonzalez de velasco, minister tantalean, minister jimenez and the other distinguished peruvian guests at the guest house here this morning. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

madame gonzalez de velasco and the other distinguished peruvian guests visited the chinese export commodities fair this morning in the company of ting sheng and others.

Wife of Peruvian President and Peruvian Government Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, and the peruvian government delegation led by general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, arrived here by special plane this afternoon after visiting kwangchow. they received a warm welcome given by the people of the capital.

members of the delegation were madame margarita arbulu de tantalean, wife of the minister of fisheries; madame zoyla de jimenez de lucio, wife of the minister of industry and commerce; general jose graham hurtado, chief of the advisory committee of the president, and madame rosa de graham; juan velasco gonzalez, son of the president and adviser to the minister of fisheries; and others.

among those who accompanied the distinguished guests to peking from kwangchow were vice-premier li hsien-nien and madame lin chia-mei; deputy director wang hai-jung of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo and madame valdez perez.

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the distinguished peruvian guests are making a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. at peking airport which flew the national flags of peru and china, they were given a warm welcome by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; madame yu li-chun, madame yang yang and others.

several thousand people of the chinese capital assembled at the airport to warmly welcome the distinguished peruvian guests. they held a streamer inscribed with the slogan "we resolutely support the peruvian government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty exclamation" this was an expression of their admiration for the people of peru and other latin american countries who are waging a resolute struggle to defend their sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. the airport became a scene of joy as the distinguished guests, escorted by chinese leaders and leading members of chinese departments, went round to meet the welcoming crowds. a column of fully armed militiawomen saluted the guests, while the crowds danced, sang and waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers. the airport resounded with cheers: "a warm welcome to our distinguished guests from peru exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and peruvian people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

madame velasco, general tantalean and madame tantalean, general jimenez and madame jimenez, and others, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and madame lin chia-mei, drove to the guesthouse where they were greeted by madame teng ying-chao.

greeting the guests at the airport were also members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang; and leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including kao hsiu, pan yu-hung, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi, han hsu, wu fan-wu, tu yung-hsi, sun so-chang, li hsien, cheng chi-hsien, chao yuan, cheng fei and chang hsing-chiao.

also present were diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy in peking and other peruvian friends in peking; cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez and madame barreiro; and charge d'affaires ad interim of the chilean embassy in peking sergio silva p. and madame silva.

upon their departure from kwangchow this morning, the distinguished peruvian guests were seen off at the airport by ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, wang shou-tao, shan yin-chang and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; hou hsien-tang, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; and chiao lin-yi and teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien and Kuo Mo-jo Meet Mme. Velasco and Peruvian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, comrade chiang ching, vice-premier li hsien-nien, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, and the peruvian government delegation led by general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce. the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation madame margarita arbulu de tantalean, madame zoyla de jimenez de lucio, general jose graham hurtado and madame rosa de graham, and juan velasco gonzalez.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo and his wife attended the meeting.

attending the meeting on the chinese side were pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned including kao hsiu, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi, wang hai-jung, wu fan-wu, sun so-chang, chang hsing-chiao, yang yang, tao ta-chao, teng lan-chen, liu ching-yen.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Madame Velasco and Peruvian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, and the peruvian government delegation led by general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries, and rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce.

among the guests were:

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez perez del castillo and madame valdez, officials of the peruvian embassy in peking and other peruvian friends in peking;

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez and madame farreiro; and

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chilean embassy in peking sergio silva p. and madame silva.

present were vice-premier li hsien-nien; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the national flags of peru and china hung in the banquet hall. the band played music of welcome and all present warmly clapped their hands when madame velasco, general and madame tantalean, rear admiral and madame jimenez and other distinguished peruvian guests entered the hall, in the company of chinese leaders.

premier chou en-lai and madame velasco made speeches (to be released separately) at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. they wished that the friendship between the people of china and peru would develop constantly. during the banquet, the band played peruvian songs "mi peru" and "virgenes del sol", and chinese song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman".

also present were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chin and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including kao hsiu, pan yu-hung, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, ting kuo-yu, hsien ching-yi, chai cheng-wen, han hsu, wang hai-jung, wu fan-wu, tu yung-hsi, sun so-chang, li hsien, cheng fei, yang yang, liu ching-tang and chang hsing-chiao.

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by premier chou en-lai here this evening at the banquet to welcome madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of peru, and other distinguished peruvian guests:

respected mrs. consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president,

respected general javier tantalean vanini and mrs. tantalean,

respected rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio and mrs. jimenez,

respected general jose graham and mrs. graham,

distinguished guests from peru,

friends and comrades,

it is a great pleasure for us to gather joyously this evening with mrs. velasco, wife of the president of peru and the peruvian government delegation led by his excellency general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries, and his excellency rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce. we are deeply thankful that our peruvian guests, traversing the vast ocean, have brought with them the peruvian people's friendly sentiments for the chinese people. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express warm welcome to mrs. velasco, wife of the president, to general tantalean and mrs. tantalean, to rear admiral jimenez and mrs. jimenez, to general graham and mrs. graham, to all the other distinguished guests from peru, and through you to pay our high respect to his excellency general juan velasco alvarado, president of peru, and extend our cordial greetings to the peruvian people.

peru is a south american country with an ancient civilization. the peruvian people are an industrious, valiant and highly creative people. they have displayed an indomitable spirit in their protracted struggle against colonialist and imperialist aggression and for national independence. since october 1968, the peruvian government and people, under the leadership of his excellency president velasco, have made unremitting efforts to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and develop their national economy. what calls for particular admiration is the fact that peru, together with other latin american countries, has defied intimidation and pressure and resolutely defended its right over 200 nautical-mile territorial sea and its own resources, thus inspiring and giving impetus to the struggle of the small and medium-sized countries all over the world against the hegemony and power politics practised by the superpowers. the chinese government and people express firm support for this just struggle of the peruvian government and people; we heartily rejoice at the successes you have won in your struggle and wish you continuous new victories in the days to come.

comrades and friends,

the times are advancing without cease. the world today is no longer in the age when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism could do whatever they liked. the one or two superpowers are increasingly frustrated in their wild attempt to lord it over the peoples of the world. their aggression and oppression are arousing the peoples and stimulating the large number of developing countries to ally themselves. president velasco of peru has said: "the third world is not a group of peoples irremediably lost and at the mercy of the powerful countries." at present, people can see clearly that the whole third world is playing an increasing role in international affairs. last year, "the group of seventy-seven" held their conference in lima, capital of peru, at which peru and other participating countries from latin america and the third world raised a resounding call against the bullying of small nations by big ones and of weak nations by strong ones, reflecting the strong will of developing countries to safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy. now the united nations conference on trade and development is holding its third session in santiago, capital of chile. we are convinced that the developing countries, strengthening their unity, taking concerted action and resisting the threat, blandishment and attempt at dissension of the superpowers, will surely be able to effectively safeguard their national rights and interests and make contributions to the establishment of equal and mutually beneficial economic and trade relations among all countries, regardless of their size or level of development.

china and peru are far apart, but the vast pacific ocean cannot sever our great friendship. the friendship between the chinese and peruvian peoples is of long standing. both china and peru are developing countries and belong to the third world. our two peoples have sympathized with and supported each other in their struggles to safeguard state sovereignty and build their own countries. the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries last year marks the beginning of a new chapter in the relations between china and peru. the present visit to our country by mrs. velasco, wife of the president, and the other distinguished guests from peru will surely make a positive contribution in furthering the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and promoting the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. i wish mrs. velasco and the other distinguished guests from peru complete success in their visit.

now, i propose a toast

to the steady consolidation and development of the friendship of our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between china and peru,

to the health of his excellency president juan velasco alvarado,

to the health of mrs. velasco, wife of the president,

to the health of general javier tantalean vanini and mrs. tantalean,

to the health of rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio and mrs. jimenez,

to the health of general jose graham and mrs. graham,

to the health of ambassador eduardo valdez and mrs. valdez,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from peru,

to the health of the cuban ambassador jesus barreiro gonzalez and mrs. barreiro,

to the health of the chilean charge d'affaires a.i. sergio silva p. and mrs. silva, and

to the health of our friends and comrades exclamation

Madame Velasco's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the president of the republic of peru, at the welcoming banquet given by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

your excellency mr. premier of the state council,

your excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen,

i am privileged to express, on behalf of my husband, the president of the revolutionary government of the armed forces of peru, gratitude to you for your warm and sincere words of welcome as well as for the moving reception given us by the people and the government of the people's republic of china.

mr. premier, this is my first visit to china, at the gracious invitation of your government. this visit gives me an opportunity not only to admire the marvels of your country but also to verify that this new society has made a big progress since liberation, when the forces that deter the progress of a country are defeated by the revolutionary will of a people who are masters of their own destiny. therefore, no one can understand better than china the necessity of the revolutionary process initiated in peru by the armed forces.

the chinese and peruvian peoples are ancient peoples rich in historical experience from which they should deduce the things most suitable for the building of their new societies in accordance with their own characteristics and peculiarities.

peru has chosen her way, her revolution is humanistic and has come out of her own reality. the peruvian women are also participating in the task of building the new society. the work of women in your country just as in mine and in any other country which has broken the bonds of dependence is very important. thus i come to china with the desire of observing the experience of your country and above all the part which chinese women have played and are playing on the absolute basis of equality with men.

i cannot conclude my words of emotional thanks without reiterating the gratitude of the peruvian government and people for the gesture of solidarity which you have recently shown us in providing a valuable aid which has served to alleviate the suffering of thousands of peruvians who were victims of natural forces.

nor can i conclude without conveying through you to the fraternal people of china and to their great leader chairman mao tsetung the cordial, affectionate and sincere salute of the peruvian people and their president.

i request you, mr. premier, and all the friends present this evening to raise your glasses for a toast to the prosperity of china, to the health of chinese leaders and to the friendship of our two peoples.

CHINA AND POLAND

New Chinese Ambassador to Poland Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1972)

liu shu-ching, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of poland, left here for his post by plane today.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Hsieh Hua Meets Visiting Group of Singapore Medical Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of a visiting group of the singapore medical association. leader of the group is koh eng kheng and deputy leader gwee an leng.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations including li chuan-chung, kao chin-o, lai en, cheng jui-sheng, chang hsiao-lou and wang lien-sheng.

during its stay in peking the group visited hospitals, the institute of medicine and scenic spots and historical sites.

the visiting group left here this afternoon to tour shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow in southern china.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meet Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires A.I. of RSVN Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this evening met with tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

tran binh presented to premier chou en-lai a copy of the appeal issued on april 15 by the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. he strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its new war atrocities in south viet nam and against the democratic republic of viet nam, and expressed the iron will of the people and army in the south to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors, bring about an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous south viet nam and proceed to the peaceful unification of the homeland.

premier chou en-lai said that the chinese government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government

of the republic of south viet nam as expressed in the appeal. he warmly congratulated the south vietnamese people and army on the brilliant victories they have won on various battlefields.

premier chou en-lai pointed out: u.s. imperialism has employed an unprecedented amount of naval and air forces to launch large-scale attacks on south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam. it even bombed hanoi and haiphong today in defiance of the opposition of the people of the world, including the american people. this shows it has embarked again on the old track of war escalation. however, it will never succeed by this means in its attempt to extricate itself from the defeat in its war of aggression against viet nam and to prevent its policy of "vietnamization of the war" from going bankrupt. war escalation failed in the past and will continue to fail.

the premier stated: the new military adventure by u.s. imperialism against the south and north of viet nam can frighten no one, but will only further reveal its weakness and savage nature, make the entire vietnamese people unite ever more closely in their fight against the enemy. as the appeal well puts it, the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen cannot change this truth: viet nam is one country, the vietnamese are one nation. the people in the north and the south, millions as one, are determined to fight and defeat the common enemy.

premier chou en-lai stressed: the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia will never stop their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, nor will the chinese government and people cease to support them, as long as u.s. imperialism clings to its aggression against viet nam and indochina. victory certainly belongs to the heroic vietnamese people and other indochinese people.

premier chou en-lai pointed out: if the u.s. government really wants to solve the viet nam question, it must stop escalating the war and pushing the "vietnamization" policy, and resume negotiations in paris and seriously consider and actively respond to the seven-point peace proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration on the two key problems in the proposal.

present at the meeting were huynh anh, first secretary, vo phat loc, third secretary, and nguyen the hau, attache, of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

also present were lu wei-chao, leading member of the department concerned, and staff members chang teh-wei and hu chien-wen.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

New Swiss Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

albert-louis natural, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the swiss confederation to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were wang tung, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and staff member chou chen-tung.

also present was jean cuendet, counsellor of the swiss embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Syrian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, sent a message today to president hafez el-assad and premier abdel rahman khleifawi of the syrian arab republic, warmly congratulating them on the national day of the syrian arab republic. the message reads:

his excellency hafez el-assad,
president of the syrian arab republic,

his excellency abdel rahman khleifawi,
premier of the syrian arab republic,

damascus

on the occasion of the national day of the syrian arab republic, we express warm congratulations to your excellencies and the syrian people and government on behalf of the chinese people and government and in our own names.

the syrian government and people and the palestinian and other arab peoples are carrying on an unremitting struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and for the recovery of the palestinian people's national rights and the lost territories. the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support your just struggle. we believe that the syrian, palestinian and other arab

peoples, persevering in unity and struggle and heightening their vigilance, will surely be able to smash all the schemes of imperialism and its lackeys and win final victory in opposing aggression.

may the syrian arab republic enjoy prosperity and its people happiness. may the militant friendship between the chinese and syrian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries develop daily.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, april 16, 1972

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Jumbe on Assuming Office of Tanzanian First Vice President

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message to mwinyi aboud jumbe today, warmly congratulating him on his assumption of the office of the first vice-president of the united republic of tanzania. the message reads:

his excellency mwinyi aboud jumbe, first vice-president of the united republic of tanzania,

dar es salaam

on the occasion of your assumption of the office of the first vice-president of the united republic of tanzania, i wish to express to you my warm congratulations. may the united republic of tanzania, under the leadership of president nyerere, achieve continuous successes in its cause of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and of national construction. may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and tanzania and the friendship between the two peoples grow and develop continuously.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

april 16, 1972

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1972)

the government economic delegation of yugoslavia led by muhamed hadzic, federal secretary for foreign trade, flew in here from kwangchow this evening after visiting china's 1972 spring export commodities fair there.

on their departure from kwangchow, the yugoslav friends were seen off at the airport by chao tzu-yang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade.

chao tzu-yang gave a luncheon today in honour of all the members of the delegation.

Sino-Yugoslav Civil Air Transport Agreement Signed in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Apr. 14, 1972)

an agreement on civil air transport between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia was signed here today.

the agreement was signed by ma jen-hui, head of the chinese government civil aviation delegation and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and milovan djokanovic, head of the yugoslav government civil aviation delegation and director of the civil aviation administration of yugoslavia, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the yugoslav side were georgi trajkovski, assistant secretary to the director of the civil aviation administration, milend svilaric, adviser of the federal secretariat for communications, duszan sztrbac, vice-director of the asian and australian department of the federal secretariat for foreign affairs, bozzidar jasen, councillor of the federal secretariat for foreign trade and all members of the yugoslav government civil aviation delegation.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and all members of the chinese government civil aviation delegation.

the signing ceremony proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

chinese ambassador tseng tao gave a reception here this evening for the chinese government civil aviation delegation.

END

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